12. He could not (A) dare to say (B) even a (C) single word. (D) No error (E)

13. He was (A) present (B) on (C) both days. (D) No error (E)

14. The latitudes and longitudes (A) are (B) imaginative (C) lines on the globe. (D) No error (E)

15. Please (A) reconsider (B) the offer (C) again. (D) No error (E)

16. He packed (A) the nails,bolts,plugs (B) and etc. (C) in the same box. (D) No error (E)

17. He had always (A) at his heart (B) the interest (C) of the country. (D) No error (E)

18. Supposing if (A) I were to get a job (B) in Lahore I intend (C) to settle there. (D) No error (E)

19. Which of (A) these two (B) books (C) is more preferable. (D) No error (E)

20. His speech (A) was so halting (B) that he stopped (C) between each word. (D) No error (E)

ANSWERS

1. (D) Of the sea.
2. (C) His vote.
3. (A) 'Had' in place of 'would have'.
4. (B) For leave.
5. (A) The poor.
6. (C) Judicious.
7. (B) Distributed among.
8. (D) Festive.
9. (E) No error.
10. (A) A Christ.
11. (E) No error.
12. (B) Dare say.
13. (D) Both the days.
14. (C) Imaginary.
15. (B) Consider.
16. (C) Delete 'and'.
17. (B) Delete 'his' before 'heart'.
18. (A) Delete 'if' after 'supposing'.
19. (D) Delete 'more' before 'preferable'.
20. (D) After or before each word.

Explanations

2. The subject 'each' is singular, its possessive pronoun should also be singular 'his' or 'her'.

3. Change 'would have' to 'had'. In a conditional clause would have past participle is an incorrect expression.

5. The plural of 'a poor' is 'the poor', 's' is redundant.

6. 'Judicial' means 'pertaining to legal justice, or to a judge, 'Judicious' means 'wise'. 'prudent'. The sentence carries the latter meaning and the use of 'judicious' is correct.

8. 'Festal' means 'pertaining to feast or holiday'. The word does not fit in with the context. Hence, it is wrong. The correct word would be 'festive' which means 'joyous', 'gay'.

12. The infinitive is used without 'to' after 'need' and 'dare' in the negative and interrogative forms.

13. When 'both' is used as an adjective, it should be followed by 'the'.

14. 'Imaginative' means contemplate, which according to the context is wrong. The correct word here would be 'imaginary' which means 'fancied', 'unreal'.

15. 'Re' means 'again'. Both therefore cannot be used. Therefore drop 're' before 'consider' or drop 'again'.

17. The idiomatic expression is 'at heart' and not 'at one's heart'. Hence, 'his' is superfluous.

18. Double conditional is redundant keep either 'suppose' or 'if'.

19. 'Prefer' itself is a comparative conception. The use of 'more' before it is superfluous.

PRACTICE EXERCISE 11

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1. I have been disappointed (A) on him for (B) his ungrateful behaviour (C) to me. (D) No error (E)

2. Mr. Saeed is known (A) for his overbearing nature (B) in the office as well as (C) in our residential colony. (D) No error (E)

3. No sooner (A) had he committed the murder (B) that he (C) was caught. (D) No error (E)

4. Do not try to (A) get down from (B) the (C) moving train. (D) No error (E)

5. The problem (A) of peace (B) is very difficult (C) to be solved. (D) No error (E)

6. He (A) prefers (B) tea (C) than milk. (D) No error (E)

7. He sat (A) in (B) the shade (C) of a tree. (D) No error (E)

8. There is (A) something funny (B) about (C) the affair. (D) No error (E)

9. Saeed as (A) well his wife (B) were (C) present there. (D) No error (E)

10. He lost (A) his money (B) in gambling (C) at cards. (D) No error (E)

11. It was his considered belief (A) that one had to be very polite (B) to his customers (C) in order to be a successful businessman. (D) No error (E)

12. If (A) I met him (B) I shall recognise (C) him at once. (D) No error (E)

13. He told (A) that (B) he would (C) surely come. (D) No error (E)

14. Don't make (A) so much fuss (B) about (C) trivials. (D) No error (E)

15. Had I been (A) there (B) I shall have (C) accepted the proposal. (D) No error (E)

16. This pen is (A) different (B) and inferior (C) to that. (D) No error (E)

17. It is (A) nothing else (B) than (C) foolishness. (D) No error (E)

18. It is a well-known fact (A) that in this country (B) not only iron but (C) also copper are mined. (D) No error (E)

19. When the people knew (A) the details of his social service (B) they felicitated him and (C) donated him huge sums. (D) No error (E)

20. They will come back (A) in about a month's time (B) even though they (C) do not complete the work. (D) No error (E)

ANSWERS

1. (B) 'With' for 'on'.
2. (E) No error.
3. (C) Than he.
4. (B) Cancel 'from' after down.
5. (D) To solve.
6. (D) To milk.
7. (E) No error.

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8. (E) No error.
9. (C) Was.
10. (C) Delete 'in' which is superfluous here.
11. (C) To one's customers.
12. (C) 'Should' or 'would' instead of 'shall'.
13. (A) Said.
14. (D) 'Trivials' should be replaced by trifles.
15. (C) I would have.
16. (B) Add 'from' after 'different'.
17. (C) I would have but.
18. (D) Change 'are' to 'is'.
19. (A) 'Came to know of' in place of a 'knew'.
20. (C) Even if.

Explanations

1. Change 'on' to 'with'. We are disappointed with somebody and not on somebody.
3. 'Get down' itself means 'to alight from'. Hence, 'from' after down is redundant.
9. When two subjects are joined by 'as we as', the verb agrees with the first subject.
11. A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in person, number and gender. Where the pronoun 'one' is used, it should be used throughout.
17. 'Else' is always followed by 'but' rather than by 'than'.
19. Change 'know' to 'came to know of '.

PRACTICE EXERCISE 12

1. None of the players were (A) found to have (B) consumed anything (C) that was prohibited. (D) No error (E)

2. We are all aware (A) that he is more (B) considerate that anyone (C) of our earlier managers. (D) No error (E)

3. He is (A) true (B) to his (C) words (D) No error (E)

4. He has (A) no other work (B) but to (C) disturb others. (D) No error (E)

5. The two (A) robbers shared (B) the booty (C) among themselves. (D) No error (E)

6. The District Magistrate (A) passed (B) order (C) for his acquittal. (D) No error (E)

7. If the employees would have (A) succeeded in their attempt (B) they would have (C) achieved a good target. (D) No error (E)

8. People (A) are eating (B) more fruit (C) than they used to. (D) No error (E)

9. She is (A) the best (B) and beautiful girl (C) of this town. (D) No error (E)

10. He was so (A) helpless that (B) he did nothing (C) but to weep. (D) No error (E)

11. Scarcely (A) had he left (B) when (C) Kaleem came. (D) No error (E)

12. The street was full of (A) people (B) from one end (C) to another. (D) No error (E)

13. These boys (A) absented (B) from the class (C) for two days. (D) No error (E)

14. You ought (A) to have (B) regarded him (C) your senior. (D) No error (E)

15. He is (A) a (B) best student (C) of the class. (D) No error (E)

16. Either Sana or Amna (A) forgot (B) to take (C) their books. (D) No error (E)

17. This house (A) is (B) made of (C) bricks and stones. (D) No error (E)

18. The whole fleet (A) of their ships (B) were taken away (C) by the enemies. (D) No error (E)

19. He is more intelligent (A) than (B) either (C) of his five sons. (D) No error (E)

20. He revenged (A) upon (B) the murderer (C) of his father. (D) No error (E)

ANSWERS

1. (A) Was.
2. (C) Than.
3. (D) Word.
4. (C) Than to.
5. (D) Between themselves.
6. (C) Orders.
7. (A) 'Had' for 'would have'.
8. (E) No error.
9. (C) And most beautiful girl.
10. (D) Delete 'to' before 'weep'.
11. (E) No error.
12. (D) To the other.
13. (B) *Absented themselves*— 'absented' being a Transitive Verb, requires an object.
14. (D) *As your senior*—Verb such as 'regard' 'represent', 'definite', 'describe', 'portray', treat 'mention' and 'depict' are followed by 'as'.
15. (B) The.
16. (D) Her.
17. (D) *Brick and stone*—Material Nouns are not used in plural.
18. (C) *Was taken away*—'Fleet' subject is singular. Hence, verb should also be singular.
19. (C) Any one.
20. (A) Add 'himself' after 'revenged'.

Explanations

1. 'None' is a singular subject, therefore it should take a singular verb 'was'.
2. Change 'that' to 'then' for in making comparisons 'than' is used and not 'that'.
4. 'Other' is followed by 'than' even as 'else' is followed by 'but'.
5. 'Among' is used in reference to more than two.
7. Change 'would have succeeded' to 'had succeeded'. In conditional clause would have + past particle is not used.
9. When two adjectives refer to the same noun and one of them is in the superlative degree the other adjective must also be in the superlative degree. Hence, put 'most' before 'beautiful'.
10. The infinitive without 'to' is used after the preposition 'but' and 'than'. Hence, remove 'to' before 'weep'.
15. An adjective in a superlative degree must be preceded by definite article 'the'.
16. Verb or pronoun with subjects joined by 'either-or' or 'neither-nor' has to agree with the subject nearest to it in number and person.
19. 'Either' is used in reference to two. In reference to more than two 'anyone' is used.
20. Some transitive verb always take the reflexive pronoun. These verbs are: absent, avail, revenge, enjoy, pride, apply, exert, drink, betake, resign, acquit etc. Hence, put 'himself' after 'revenge'.

PRACTICE EXERCISE 13

1. The author mentioned that (A) there were many people (B) who were deprived of (C) the minimum basic facilities. (D) No error (E)

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2. One of the greatest contribution (A) to social reforms (B) was his movement for (C) eradication of child-marriages. (D) No error (E)

3. If I were to meet him (A) I shall know (B) him at once. (C) (D) No error (E)

4. Ten kilometers (A) are (B) not a (C) long distance (D) No error (E)

5. The rose (A) is the (B) loveliest of (C) all flowers. (D) No error (E)

6. He has been (A) suffering from (B) the malaria (C) since Sunday last. (D) No error (E)

7. There should be (A) no formality (B) between you (C) and I. (D) No error (E)

8. She gave (A) the young man (B) a linguishing (C) look. (D) No error (E)

9. Shakespear was (A) one of the (B) greatest geniuses (C) that has ever lived. (D) No error (E)

10. He solved (A) more questions (B) than (C) me (D) No error (E)

11. He does not mind (A) me seeing (B) his photographs (C) again. (D) No error (E)

12. Both (A) she as well as he (B) are (C) here. (D) No error (E)

13. He started early (A) because (B) he might not (C) be late. (D) No error (E)

14. The government decided to (A) write off the debts (B) of the farmers who were below (C) the poverty line. (D) No error (E)

15. Had the train services been normal (A) I would have reached (B) the place quite well (C) ahead of the schedule time. (D) No error (E)

16. Having his breakfast finish (A) he rushed quickly (B) to the station to receive (C) the honourable guests. (D) No error (E)

17. Arshad was entrusted with (A) the task of coordination (B) which he does (C) rightly (D).

18. He replied (A) that (B) he feels (C) better. (D) No error (E).

19. Anyone will tell (A) you the way (B) if you (C) will ask. (D) No error (E)

20. Imran is (A) rather a (B) dull (C) boy. (D) No error (E)

ANSWERS

1. (E) No error.
2. (A) Contributions.
3. (C) I should or would know.
4. (B) Is.
5. (E) No error.
6. (C) Delete 'the' before Malaria.
7. (D) Me.
8. (E) No error.
9. (D) Have.
10. (D) I.
11. (B) 'My seeing' instead of 'me seeing'.
12. (B) And.
13. (B) So that.

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14. (B) Write off.
15. (C) Delete 'quite'.
16. (A)
17. (C) Change 'does' to 'did'.
18. (C) He felt.
19. (D) Delete 'will' before 'ask'.
20. (B) A rather.

Explanations

4. When a plural noun refers to one thing, the verb used in singular. 'Are' substituted by 'is'.

6. Definite article 'the' is omitted before abstract nouns, names of disease, names of person, place, names of regular meals, and names of things single in kind. Hence delete 'the' before 'malaria'.

9. The verb should agree with the antecedent. The antecedent 'geniuses' is in the plural, therefore, the relative pronoun 'that' should be followed by a plural verb 'have'.

11. If a pronoun precedes a gerund it must normally be possessive. In this sentence 'me' pronoun precedes gerund seeing. Hence according to the rule it should be in possessive i.e. my.

12. The conjunction 'both' should be followed by its proper correlative 'and' never by 'as well as'.

13. The adverb clause stating purpose must begin with 'so that' or 'in order that'. He started early with an objective. The objective was that he should not be late. 'Because' therefore, should be substituted by 'so that' or 'in order that'.

14. 'Write off' means 'to cancel'. According to the context 'write off' is a correct expression in the sense of 'canal'.

15. 'Well ahead of' is sufficient; 'quite' is redundant.

16. It should be 'Having finished his breakfast'.

17. The reference is to the action in the past; hence a past verb.

19. Do not use future with a conditional.

PRACTICE EXERCISE 14

1. One should make (A) his best efforts if one wishes (B) to achieve (C) success in this organisation. (D) No error (E)

2. Having deprived from their (A) homes in the recent earthquake (B) they had no other option (C) but to take shelter in a school. (D) No error (E)

3. Her father will not (A) let her (B) to go (C) to the dance party. (D) No error (E)

4. Some persons (A) seem happy (B) only when kicking (C) at authority. (D) No error (E)

5. You must be (A) grateful for me (B) for the good (C) I have done you. (D) No error (E)

6. I have often (A) told him (B) to write (C) neatly. (D) No error (E)

7. It is nothing (A) else (B) than (C) pride. (D) No error (E)

8. He is a man of (A) independent temperament and does not (B) want to (C) lean against anybody. (D) No error (E)

9. The crops (A) will die (B) before the rain (C) will fall. (D) No error (E)

10. He has finished (A) his letter (B) last (C) evening. (D) No error (E)

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11. He stood first (A) in English in the last (B) examination and so his proud (C) is great. (D) No error (E)

12. I submitted (A) an (B) application in accordance (C) to your advice. (D) No error (E)

13. The more (A) he read (B) less (C) he understood. (D) No error (E)

14. Chemical engineering (A) was not originally (B) science-based (C) in the same sense as electrical engineering. (D) No error (E)

15. He prefers (A) a book of poetry (B) than (C) that of stories. (D) No error (E)

16. She purchases (A) sarees (B) that costs (C) much. (D) No error (E)

17. Few (A) men (B) can swim (C) in the water. (D) No error (E)

18. He is (A) tall enough (B) to climb up (C) that tree. (D) No error (E)

19. She is (A) more beautiful (B) than any girl (C) in the class. (D) No error (E)

20. Each (A) of them (B) went their (C) way. (D) No error (E)

ANSWERS

1. (B) One's.
2. (A) Having been deprived.
3. (C) Delete 'to' before 'go'.
4. (D) Against authority.
5. (B) Grateful to.
6. (E) No error.
7. (C) But.
8. (D) Lean on.
9. (D) Delete 'will' before 'fall'.
10. (A) He finished.
11. (C) Pride.
12. (C) In accordance with.
13. (C) The less.
14. (E) No error.
15. (C) To.
16. (C) Cost.
17. (A) Same.
18. (E) No error.
19. (C) Any other girl.
20. (C) His.

Explanations

1. 'One' is an indefinite Pronoun. It is used in its own form in all the three cases. In possessive case it is 'one's.

2. In a passive construction the correct form would be having been + Past participle.

5. 'Grateful' is always followed by prepositions 'to'.

9. Refer to rule mentioned in answer to question no. 19 of exercise no. 13.

10. Present perfect tense, since it denotes present time, cannot be qualified by any adverb or adverbial phrase denoting past time as 'last' 'formerly', 'ago', 'yesterday' etc. The correct sentence will thus be 'He finished his letter last evening'.

12. We use 'according to' but 'in accordance with'.

15. 'Prefer' is always followed 'to' rather than by 'than'.

16. The verb should agree with the antecedent. The antecedent 'saries' being in the plural, must take a plural verb.

19. When two persons or things are compared with each other, the latter term of comparison must exclude the former by the use of other. In this sentence 'any' should be followed by 'other'.

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20. 'Each' and 'every' are called distributive adjectives and Pronoun because they refer to persons or things distributed in units and taken separately. They should therefore be followed by nouns, verbs and pronouns in the singular. 'Their' should therefore be substituted by 'his'.

PRACTICE EXERCISE 15

1. The technician reminded (A) them to have (B) a thoroughly cleaning of the machine (C) after each use. (D) No error (E)

2. The person who (A) they are referring (B) to is none other (C) than my close friend. (D) No error (E)

3. The officer (A) has been (B) apprised with (C) the latest position. (D) No error (E)

4. It is (A) him who (B) has done (C) this work. (D) No error (E)

5. My brother (A) is doing (B) excellently well (C) in the class. (D) No error (E)

6. Of Saeed (A) and Sameena (B) the last is (C) more active. (D) No error (E)

7. Under circumstances like these (A) even minor technical developments ( ) can trigger off marked changes (B) in the pattern (C) of transport. (D) No error (E)

8. Every man and every woman (A) were shocked (B) to hear the news of (C) the death of Allama Iqbal. (D) No error (E)

9. The less (A) you worry about (B) it the better (C) It will be. (D) No error (E)

10. If he (A) were you (B) he should not (C) done it. (D) No error (E)

11. The villager told (A) us where was the mosque (B) and even led (C) us to the spot. (D) No error (E)

12. Javed was kind enough (A) to inform us about the (B) conspiracy but declined to (C) name the persons behind it. (D) No error (E)

13. He told the police man (A) that he would rather (B) starve to stealing (C) to get what he has been aspiring for. (D) No error (E)

14. In spite of the workload yesterday (A) Anwar manages to play (B) it cool and continued (C) with his work as usual. (D) No error (E)

15. How long (A) has your bicycle been lying out (B) on (C) the wet grass. (D) No error (E)

16. Such was (A) his ambition (B) as could (C) never be curbed. (D) No error (E)

17. I doubt (A) that he (B) would do (C) my work. (D) No error (E)

18. He killed (A) the snake (B) with (C) a stick. (D) No error (E)

19. Here is (A) the book that (B) you were (C) looking. (D) No error (E)

20. I will (A) write (B) you from (C) Lahore. (D) No error (E)

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ANSWERS

1. (C) Through.
2. (E) No error.
3. (C) Apprised of.
4. (B) He who.
5. (C) Excellently well.
6. (C) The latter.
7. (A) Replace 'under' by 'in'.
8. (B) Was shocked.
9. (D) 'Will be' should be substituted by 'is'.
10. (D) Do it.
11. (B) Where the temple was.
12. (B) To inform us of.
13. (C) Than steal.
14. (B) Change 'manages' to 'managed'.
15. (E) No error.
16. (C) That could.
17. (B) Whether he.
18. (E) No error
19. (D) Looking for.
20. (C) To you.

Explanations

1. When two subjects are connected by 'either ....or', 'neither...... nor', the verb should agree with the subject nearest to it, 'you is the nearest subject and the verb should agree with you'. Therefore 'are' is correct.
2. Technically the sentence is correct. The sentence would as well be correct even if 'who' is dropped from here.
3. 'Apprised' is always followed by preposition 'of'.
6. 'Last' is used when more than two things or persons are referred to. When we speak of two things or persons, we use 'latter'.
8. When two singular subjects are joined by 'each' and ...... 'every' the verb should be in the singular, 'Were' should therefore be replaced by, 'was'.
13. With 'would rather' than + infinitive, is used. Therefore to stealing should be changed to 'than steal'.
16. When 'such' qualifies a noun, the relative pronoun used is 'as' but when 'such' is used in the beginning of sentence and does not qualify a noun or pronoun it is followed by 'that' and not by 'as'.
19. 'Looking for' means 'searching for'.
20. We 'write you a letter' but 'we write to you'.

PRACTICE EXERCISE 16

1. The demand of the workers (A) union that the dismissed (B) employees to be reinstated (C) has been accepted by the management (D) No error (E)
2. We don't deny (A) your right to know (B) whatever happened while (C) you were not in the office. (D) No error (E)
3. He has (A) few (B) worries than (C) you. (D) No error (E)
4. I am (A) very (B) annoyed (C) to hear it. (D) No error (E)
5. No sooner (A) I had (B) reached there (C) than he got up. (D) No error (E)
6. Hardly had he (A) reached the station (B) than (C) it began to rain. (D) No error (E)
7. Dr. Abuld Qadeer Khan was one of the (A) greatest scientists (B) that our country (C) has produced. (D) No error (E)
8. I told him (A) that (B) I (C) cannot help you. (D) No error (E)
9. Neither of (A) these two girls (B) sang (C) in the conference. (D) No error (E)

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10. He walks as if he is a king. No error
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

11. I will go to railway station to see off Saeed.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
No error
(E)

12. On resuming his duty he asked his superiors
(A) (B)
that whether he would be
(C)
permitted to leave early. No error
(D) (E)

13. They have been
(A)
struggling with the management
(B)
from the past five years
(C)
but their demands are not considered.
(D)
No error
(E)

14. You may not always
(A)
get whatever you deserve
(B)
but that does not be little
(C)
the importance for your work. No error
(D) (E)

15. There is a great demand of petrol these days.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
No error
(E)

16. Javed has got headache. No error
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

17. It was much cold yesterday. No error
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

18. That hat is prettiest of the two. No error
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

19. The clock that struck half past four. No error
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

20. The honesty is the best policy in business.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
No error
(E)

ANSWERS

1. (C) Change 'to reinstated' to 'be reinstated'.
2. (E) No error.
3. (B) Fewer.
4. (B) Much.
5. (B) Had I.
6. (C) When.
7. (E) No error.
8. (D) Could not help him.
9. (E) No error.
10. (C) He were.
11. (D) A nil off.
12. (C) Delete 'that'.
13. (C) Change 'form' to 'for'.
14. (D) Replace 'for' with 'of'.
15. (C) For petrol.
16. (D) A headache.
17. (B) Very.,
18. (B) Prettier.
19. (E) No error.
20. (A) Delete 'the' before 'honesty'.

Explanations

4. Generally 'much' is used with a past participle 'very' with a present participle. Hence 'much annoyed' is correct.

Note — But 'very' may be used with a past participle if the past participle has lost its verbal function and has become an adjective.

i.e.

(a) She felt very tired.

(b) He was very pleased to hear of your success.

6. 'Hardly' and 'scarcely' are always followed by 'when' and 'not' by 'than' or 'but'.

9. 'Neither' is used in reference to two. In reference to more than two 'none' is used.

10. As 'if' is followed by a verb in Past tense and plural in form.

12. 'that' before 'whether' is redundant.

13. In a perfect continuous tense where the period of time is mentioned the correct

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preposition is 'for' where the point of time is mentioned 'since' is used.

18. Superlative is used only in reference to more than two. In reference to two comparative degree is used. Hence, 'prettiest' should be substituted by 'prettier'.

20. Abstract Nouns are not generally preceded by any article.

CORRECTION: CSS PAST PAPERS SOLVED (2015-1979, 1957, 1956)

CSS 2015

Q: Correct only Five of the following sentences: (05)

1. Have either of you seen my pen?
2. On attempting to restore the picture to its original condition, almost irreparable change was discovered.
3. The child is the prettiest of the two.
4. I was annoyed arriving late, also his rather insolent manner put me out of temper.
5. He is anxious not only to acquire knowledge, but also eager to display it.
6. If he was here now, we should have no difficulty.
7. Due to unforeseen environments, we shall have to leave early.
8. People have and still do disagree on this matter.

Solutions:

1. Has either of you seen my pen?
2. While attempting to restore the picture to its original condition, almost irreparable change was discovered.
3. The child is the prettier of the two.
4. I was annoyed at his arriving late, rather his insolent manner also put me out of temper.
5. He is not only anxious to acquire knowledge, but also eager to display it.
6. If he were here now, we would have no difficulty. **OR**
   Had he been there now, we would have no difficulty.
7. Due to unforeseen environment, we shall have to leave early.
8. People have disagreed and still do so on this matter.

CSS 2014

Q.6. Correct ONLY FOUR of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (08)

1. Each furniture in this display is on sale for half price.
2. He is abusing the money of his father.
3. The duties of the new secretary are to answer the telephone, to type letters and bookkeeping.
4. The new models are not only less expensive but more efficient also.
5. He complied with the requirement that all graduate students in education should write a thesis.
6. No sooner we left the shop it began to rain.
7. The population of Karachi is greater than any other city in Pakistan.

Solutions:

1. Each piece of furniture in this display is on sale for half price.
2. He is misusing the money of his father.
3. The duties of the new secretary are answering the telephone, typing letters and bookkeeping.
4. The new models are not only less expensive but also more efficient.
5. He complied with the requirement that all graduate students of education should write a thesis.
6. No sooner we left the shop than it began to rain.
7. The population of Karachi is greater than that of any other city in Pakistan.

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CSS 2013

Q.6 (a) Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. My boss agreed with my plan.
2. If he was here, he would be as wise as he was during the war.
3. We have amusements in form of music.
4. You will get hungry for all the work you have to do.
5. We were glad for being there.
6. I prefer the fifth act of Shakespeare King Lear to all.
7. After finishing my lecture, the bell rang.
8. We needed not to be afraid.

Solutions:

1. My boss agreed to my plan.
2. If he were here, he would be as wise as he had been during the war.
3. We have amusement in form of music.
4. You will get salary for all the work you have to do.
5. We were glad at being there.
6. I prefer fifth act of Shakespeare's "King Lear" to all.
7. After I had finished my lecture, the bell rang.
8. We need not be afraid.

CSS 2012

Q.6 (a) Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. A ten-feet long snake made people run here and there.
2. We are going to the concert, and so they are.
3. Enclosed with this letter was a signed Affidavit and a carbon copy of his request to our main office.
4. Fear from God.
5. Pakistan has and will support the Kashmiris.
6. He has come yesterday.
7. Arshad's down fall was due to nothing else than pride.
8. Do not avoid to consult a doctor.

Solutions:

1. A ten-feet snake made people run here and there.
2. We are going to the concert, and so are they.
3. Enclosed with this letter were an Affidavit and a carbon copy of his request to our main office.
4. Fear God.
5. Pakistan has supported and will continue to support the Kashmiris.
6. He came yesterday.
7. Arshad's down fall was due to nothing else but pride.
8. Do not avoid consulting a doctor.

CSS 2011

Q.6 (a) Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. Please speak to the concerned clerk.
2. You have got time too short for that.
3. Not only he was a thief, but he was also a murderer.
4. They thought that the plan would be succeeded.
5. It is unlikely that he wins the race.
6. My uncle has told me something about it yesterday.
7. I hoped that by the time I would have got there it would have stopped raining.
8. They prevented the driver to stop.

Solutions:

1. Please speak to the clerk concerned.
2. You have got too short time for that.
3. He was not only a thief but also a murderer.
4. They thought that the plan would succeed.
5. It is unlikely that he will win the race.
6. My uncle told me something about it yesterday.
7. I hope that by the time I get there, it would stop raining.
8. They prevented the driver from stopping.

CSS 2010

Q.6 (a) Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. This house is built of bricks and stones.
2. The climate of Pakistan is better than England?
3. He swore by God.
4. You ought to have regarded him your benefactor.
5. My friend is very ill, I hope he will soon die.
6. He is waiting for better and promising opportunity.
7. When I shall see her I will deliver her your gift.

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8. Many a sleepless nights she spent.

Solutions:

1. This house is built of brick and stone.
2. The climate of Pakistan is better than that of England.
3. He swore to God.
4. You ought to regard him as your benefactor.
5. My friend is very ill; I fear he will die soon.
6. He is waiting for promising opportunities.
7. When I see her, I shall deliver your gift.
8. Many a sleepless night she spent.

CSS 2009

Q: Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. He swore from God
2. Is your dress different than mine?
3. He inquired whether I live in Karachi.
4. He spoke these words upon his face.
5. They ran direct to their college.
6. I shall not come here unless you will not call me.
7. They have been building a wall since three days.
8. He does not have some devotion to his studies.

Solutions:

1. He swore to God.
2. Is your dress different from mine?
3. He inquired whether I lived in Karachi.
4. He spoke these words to his face.
5. They ran directly to their college.
6. I shall not come here unless you call me.
7. They have been building a wall for three days.
8. He does not have any devotion to his studies.

CSS 2008

Q. Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. Please tell me where is your brother?
2. Sajjad as well as Saleem were late.
3. He is the most cleverest boy in the class.
4. I have met him last month.
5. Your writing is inferior than him.
6. Nothing but novels please him.
7. The teacher gave the boy an advice which he refused.
8. He brought the articles to the market which he wanted to sell.

Solutions:

1. Please tell me where your brother is.
2. Sajjad as well as Saleem was late.
3. He is the cleverest boy in the class.
4. I met him last month.
5. You writing is inferior to his.
6. Nothing pleases him but novels.
7. The teacher gave the boy a piece of advice which he refused.
8. He brought the articles which he wanted to sell in the market.

CSS 2007

Q. Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. Either of these three umbrellas will suit me.
2. Shall you not take my word in this matter?
3. This poor man was suffering much for a long time past.
4. If he had not died, he would grow up to be a murderer.
5. Neither he nor I are in the wrong.
6. It is high time they mend this road.
7. I heard him went down the stairs.
8. Paper is made of wood.

Solutions:

1. Any of these three umbrellas will suit me.
2. Shall you not have my word in this matter?
3. This poor man had been suffering much for a long time.
4. If he had not died, he would have grown up to be a murderer.
5. Neither he nor I am in the wrong.
6. It is high time they mended this road.
7. I heard him going down the stairs.
8. Paper is made from wood.

CSS 2006

Q. Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. Playing game regularly is better than to read books always.
2. A good reader must be hardworking and possess intelligence.
3. I noticed Akbar was carrying a bag in his hand.
4. Having entered his house, the door was shut at once.
5. He thinks that his writing is better than his friend.
6. He is such a man who is liked by everyone.

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7. I sent a verbal message to my friend
8. He has visited as many historical places as one has or can visit.

Solutions:

1. Playing game regularly is better than reading books.
2. A good reader must be hardworking and intelligent.
3. I noticed Akbar carrying a bag in his hand.
4. When he entered his house, the door was shut at once.
5. He thinks that his writing is better than that of his friend.
6. He is such a man as is liked by everyone.
7. I sent an oral message to my friend.
8. He has visited as many historical places as he can.

CSS 2005

Q. Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. What does a patient tell a doctor it is confidential?
2. It is a fact that I almost drowned makes me very careful about water safety whenever I go swimming.
3. Did they not consider this as quite convincing?
4. St. Peter's at Rome is the largest of all other churches.
5. The amount they receive in wages is greater than twenty years ago.
6. They succeeded without hardly making any effort.
7. Whatever have you done!
8. The officers were given places according to their respective ranks.

Solutions:

1. What does a patient tell a doctor is confidential.
2. The fact that I almost drowned makes me very careful about water safety, whenever, I go swimming.
3. Did they not consider this quite convincing.
4. St. Peter's at Rome is the largest of all churches.
5. The amount they receive in wages is greater than that they received twenty years ago.
6. They succeeded hardly making any effort.
7. What have you done!
8. The officers were given places according to their ranks.

CSS 2004

Q. Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. Passing through ten different cities, Karachi is the most active.
2. He was laid up for six weeks with two broken ribs.
3. Some one showed the visitors in the room.
4. Until you remain idle you will make no progress.
5. It is very wrong to be devoted to lying and cheating.
6. He told me that he is waiting for me since a long time.
7. The house stood up in the dull street because of its red color.
8. He brought articles to the market which he wanted to sell.

Solutions:

1. While passing through ten different cities, I found Karachi the most active.
2. He has been lying for six weeks with two broken ribs.
3. Someone lead the visitors in the room.
4. You will make no progress until you remain idle.
5. It is wrong to tell lie and cheat.
6. He told me that he had been waiting for me for a long time.
7. The house stood up in the street looking dull because of its red colour.
8. He brought the articles to the market which he wanted to sell.

CSS 2003

Q. Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. I shall not come here unless you will not call me.
2. He does not have some devotion for the project you have given him.
3. I went to either of the four hill stations.
4. Who did you meet on your way to school?
5. You must remember that you are junior than Hamid.
6. Aslam, as well as, his four friends were planning to visit the museum.
7. Where you went in the vacation?
8. This is the youngest and most intelligent of my two sons.
9. He is one of those who always succeed.
10. I congratulate you for your success.

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Solutions:

1. I shall not come here unless you call me.
2. He does not have any devotion for the project you have given him.
3. I went to all of the four hill stations.
4. Whom did you meet on your way to school.
5. You must remember that you are junior to Hamid.
6. Aslam, as well as, his four friend was planning to visit the museum.
7. Where did you go in the vacation?
8. This the younger and more intelligent of my two sons.
9. He is one of those who always succeeds.
10. I congratulate you on your success.

CSS 2001

Q. Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. His wisdom consisted of his handling the dangerous situation successfully.
2. Many a girls were appearing in the examination.
3. The vehicles run fastly on the Motorway.
4. Smoking is injurious for health.
5. He availed of this situation very intelligently.
6. The black vermin is an odious creature.
7. What to speak of meat, even vegetables were not available there.
8. No sooner we left our home when it started raining.
9. Little money I had I spent on the way.
10. The criminal was sent to the jail.

Solutions:

1. His wisdom consisted in handling the dangerous situation successfully.
2. Many a girl was appearing in the examination.
3. The vehicles run fast on the Motorway.
4. Smoking is injurious to health.
5. He availed himself of this situation very intelligently.
6. The black vermin are odious creature.
7. Not to speak of meat, even vegetables were not available there.
8. No sooner did we leave our home than it started raining.
9. The little money I had, I spent on the way.
10. The criminal was sent to jail.

CSS 2000

Q. Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. The lake freezed rapidly.
2. The firm was unwilling to forego its usual commission.
3. We watched the lambs gamble on the green.
4. He belonged to the gild of carpenters.
5. He hadn't ought to have spoken.
6. Is this his half-brother?
7. Hay! Watch out for the car!
8. This is the historical spot where he was shot dead.
9. We bought a Japanese print.
10. Fresh flowers smell sweetly.

Solutions:

1. The lake froze rapidly.
2. The firm was unwilling to forgo its usual commission.
3. We watched the lambs gambol on the green.
4. He belonged to the guild of carpenters.
5. He ought not have spoken.
6. Is this his step-brother?
7. Hay! Watch out the car.
8. This is the historic spot where he was shot dead
9. We bought a Japanese cloth.
10. Fresh flowers smell sweet.

CSS 1988

Q: Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. This is all the farther you can go.
2. He seemed to be an industrious person but this was only an allusion.
3. His avocation is dentistry.
4. The ferry collided against the tugboat.
5. The antiquarian bade one million dollars for the old painting.
6. Poetry is more sensual than prose.
7. Both Naeem and Shahid is tried, they should go back.
8. He was seeking political asylum but was not permitted to immigrate to USA.
9. I wouldn't be in your boots for the all the wealth in the world.
10. Are you trying to infer that I would do something dishonest?

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Solutions:

1. This is all the further you can go.
2. He seemed an industrious person but this was only an illusion.
3. His vocation is dentistry.
4. The ferry collided with the tugboat.
5. The antiquarian bid one million dollars for the old painting.
6. Poetry is more sensuous than prose.
7. Both Naeem and Shahid are tried, they should go back.
8. He was seeking political asylum but was not permitted to emigrate to USA.
9. I wouldn't be in your shoes for all the wealth in the world.
10. Are you trying to infer that I would do something dishonestly?

CSS 1986

Q: Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. When public transport is better developed, there will no longer be so many cars driving people to work.
2. The subject of my paper is about air pollution.
3. The princess's father was a good man and who was kind.
4. A morality play is where the character represent virtue and vices.
5. A square is when all four sides are the same length.
6. Evil and suffering has always troubled man.
7. Why does such disturbing things exist?
8. Neither her cousins nor her aunt were at home.
9. Neither Tariq nor Khalid are worthy of her.
10. The first fleet of cars were made of copper.
11. To be honest, lies do not be told.

Solutions:

1. When public transport is better developed, there will be no longer so many people driving cars to work.
2. The subject of my paper is air pollution.
3. The princess's father was a good and kind man.
4. A morality play is where the characters represent virtue and vice.
5. A square is when all four sides are of the same length.
6. Evil and suffering have always troubled man.
7. Why do such disturbing things exist?
8. Neither her cousins nor her aunt was at home.
9. Neither Tariq nor Khalid is worthy of her.
10. The first fleet cars was made of copper.
11. To be honest, one must not tell a lie. (Subject is essential)

CSS 1957

Q: Rewrite the following sentences correctly:

1. The waves beat the shore.
2. Be careful to guard mistakes in your English.
3. I intend to cast my lot with the Opposition Party.
4. My friend told that he is not to blame.
5. I entered in an agreement with my tutor.
6. The clouds have cleared and it is now fine.
7. A right of way has been concerned him.
8. The people cry against high taxes.
9. You can easily dispense his services.
10. He had disposed all his land and property.
11. The fruit you gave me is too bad.
12. I intended to have written a letter to you a week before.
13. I am too tired that I do not hunt words and idioms in my English book.
14. My son died and I grieve my loss.
15. If the bird is let out of the cage it will surely fly.
16. I differ you as to the exact meaning of this word.

Solutions:

1. The waves beat against the shore.
2. Be careful to avoid mistakes in your English.
   Guard against mistakes in your English.
3. I intend to cast in my lot with the Opposition Party.
4. My friend told me that he was not to blame.
5. I entered into an agreement with my tutor.
6. The sky has cleared up and the weather is now fine.
7. A right of way has been conceded to him.
8. The people clamour against high taxes.
9. You can easily dispense with his services.
10. He had disposed of all his land and property.
11. The fruit you gave me is very bad.
12. I intended to write a letter to you a week ago.
13. I am too tired to hunt out words and idioms in my book of English.
14. My son has died and I am grieved at this loss.
15. If the bird is let out of the cage it will surely fly away.

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16. I differ with you regarding the exact meaning of this word.

CSS 1956

Q: Rewrite the following sentences correctly:

1. The witness swore that this is false.
2. He promised to have given me a post.
3. Are you connected in this new scheme?
4. The judge disposed the case at once.
5. When he reaches to manhood, he will visit to England.
6. He came to me to enquire what is the salary attached to the appointment.
7. There is nothing such as chance.
8. Why the Government levies taxes.
9. He asked me why did I speak.
10. The President went to Dacca a week before.
11. An atheist has no zeal upon any religion.
12. May I request you to consider my application favorably?
13. As soon as he reached the railway station, he kept his luggage in the train.
14. God gives us every necessaries of life.
15. For whose benefit the Post Office is maintained?

Solutions:

1. The witness swore that that was false.
2. He promised to give me a post.
3. Are you connected with the new scheme?
4. The judge disposed of the case summarily.
5. When he reaches manhood, he will visit England.
6. He came to enquire of me the salary attached to the appointment.
7. There is no such thing as chance.
8. Why does the Government levy taxes?
9. He asked me why I had spoken.
10. The President went to Dacca a week ago.
11. An atheist has no zeal for any religion.
12. I request you to consider my application favorably.
13. As soon as he reached the railway station, he put the luggage in the train.
    No sooner did he reach the railway station than he placed the luggage in the train.
14. God gives us all necessaries of life.
15. For whose benefit is the Post Office maintained?

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Chapter 3

COMPREHENSION

Introduction:
"Comprehension" means the process or power of understanding or exercise for testing candidates understanding of a passage of text. The examiner may ask candidates to go through a given passage and answer certain questions, the answer being based on the material contained in the given passage.

Trend of Questions:
In this type of questions, generally a long passage consisting of certain paragraphs is given, followed by 5 or more MCQs

What Reading Comprehension Questions Ask

It is important to know that most reading comprehension questions ask about one of four things:

For example, following are some typical question stems.

1. The **MAIN IDEA** of the passage
2. **INFORMATION SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED** in the passage
3. **INFORMATION IMPLIED** (not directly stated) in the passage
4. The **TONE** or **MOOD** of the passage
5. **SYNONYMS** or **ANTONYMS** of some selected words in the passage.

Each lets you immediately know which of the above four things is being asked about.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that . . . (IMPLIED INFORMATION)
2. According to the author . . . (MAIN IDEA)
3. The passage is primarily concerned with . . . (MAIN IDEA)
4. The author's statement that . . . (SPECIFIC INFOR- MATION)
5. Which of the following describes the mood of the passage? (TONE or MOOD)
6. The author implies that . . . (IMPLIED INFORMA- TION)
7. The use of paper is described in lines 14–16 . . . (SPECIFIC INFORMATION)
8. The main purpose of the passage . . . (MAIN IDEA)
9. The author's tone is best described as . . . (TONE or MOOD)
10. One could easily see the author as . . . (IMPLIED INFORMATION)

Method & Procedure of Answering Comprehension Questions:

In answering questions on an unseen passage proceed as follows:-

1. Read the passage given carefully two or three times if necessary, in order to fully grasp the meaning and essence of the passage.
2. Read the questions one by one carefully and clearly to fully understand the purport of the questions asked.
3. Now take up each question and find out to which part of the passage it refers to.
4. Select right answers to the questions

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Passage 1

A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however, is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance.

Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to US assistance which recognises the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries.

Developing countries recognise the need to improve their capability to analyse issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example AID funded a National Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.

Because so many governments of developing nations have recognised the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focussed activities aimed at the establishment of effective resource management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.

1. Some of the developing countries of Asia and Africa have
   (a) formulated very ambitious plans of protecting habitat in the region
   (b) laid a great stress on the conservation of natural resources in their educational endeavour
   (c) carefully dovetailed environmental conservation with the overall strategy of planned economic development
   (d) sought the help of US experts in solving the problem of environmental degradation
2. Technical know-how developed in the USA
   (a) cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries
   (b) can be properly utilised on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems
   (c) can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental degradation
   (d) can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries
3. There has been a pronounced deterioration of habitat all over the globe because of
   (a) rigorous operation of the Malthusian principle
   (b) unprecedented urbanization and dislocation of self contained rural communities
   (c) optimum degree of industrialization in the developing countries
   (d) large scale deforestation, and desertification
4. The poor people of the developing world can lead a happy and contented life if
   (a) there is a North-South dialogue and aid flows freely to the developing world.
   (b) industries based on agriculture are widely developed.
   (c) economic development takes place within the ambit of conservation of natural resources.
   (d) there is an assured supply of food and medical care.
5. How much environmental pollution has taken place in the developing and the developed world?
   (a) There has been a marginal pollution of environment in the developed world and extensive damage in the developing world.
   (b) There has been a considerable pollution of environment all over the globe.
   (c) There, has been an extensive environmental degradation both in the developed and the developing world.
   (d) The environmental pollution that has taken place all over the globe continues to be a muter of speculation and enquiry.

Answers Passage 1

1.	(c)	2.	(d)	3.	(a)	4.	(a)	5.	(c)

Passage 2

Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their governments to protect the weak against the strong. No 'era of good feeling' can' justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth. On the other hand, it is obvious that a spirit of self-denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which Government must interfere with business, therefore, is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used, and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance.

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But with the necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, powers of government are unavoidably increased, whichever political party may be in office. The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the government in our nation, must take on more powers to meet its problems, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.

1. The advent of science and technology has increased the
   (a) freedom of people
   (b) tyranny of the political parties
   (c) powers of the government
   (d) chances of economic inequality
2. A spirit of moderation on the economically sound people would make the less privileged
   (a) unhappy with the rich people
   (b) more interested in freedom and security
   (c) unhappy with their lot
   (d) clamour less for absolute equality
3. The growth of government is necessitated to
   (a) make the rich and the poor happy
   (b) curb the accumulation of wealth in a few hands
   (c) monitor science and technology
   (d) deploy the police force wisely
4. 'Era of good feeling' in sentence 2 refers to
   (a) time of prosperity
   (b) time of adversity
   (c) time without government
   (d) time of police atrocities
5. "Tolerable state of balance' in the last sentence may mean
   (a) an adequate level of police force
   (b) a reasonable level of economic equality
   (c) a reasonable amount of government interference
   (d) a reasonable check on economic power

Answers Passage 2

1.	(d)	2.	(b)	3.	(b)	4.	(a)	5.	(a)

Passage 3

Economists, ethicists and business sages persuade us that honesty is the best policy, but their evidence is weak. We hoped to find data that would support their theories and thus, perhaps encourage higher standards of business behaviour. To our surprise, our pet theories failed to stand up. Treachery, we found, can pay. There is no compelling economic reason to tell the truth or keep one's word punishment for the treacherous in the real world is neither swift nor sure.

Honesty is, in fact, primarily a moral choice. Business people do tell themselves that, in the long run, they will do well by doing good. But there is little factual or logical basis for this conviction. Without values, without a basic preference for right over wrong, trust based on such self-delusion would crumble in the face of temptation. Most of us choose virtue because we want to believe in ourselves and have others' respect and belief in us.

And for this, we should be happy. We can be proud of a system in which people are honest because they want to be, not because they have to be. Materially, too, trust based on morality provides great advantages. It allows us to join in great and exciting enterprises that we could never undertake if we relied on economic incentives alone.

1. What did the author find out about the theory that honesty is the best policy?
   (a) It is a useless theory.
   (b) It is correct on many occasions.
   (c) It is correct for all businessmen.
   (d) It is correct only occasionally.
2. Why does the author say that one can be proud of the present situation? Because people are
   (a) respect seekers
   (b) honest without compulsion
   (c) unselfish
   (d) self respecting
3. What do economists and ethicists want us to believe?
   (a) Businessmen are honest only at times.
   (b) Businessmen should be honest at all times.
   (c) Businessmen cannot be honest at all times.
   (d) Businessmen turn dishonest at times.
4. Which is the material advantage which the author sees in being honest? It permits one to
   (a) undertake activities which may not be economically attractive
   (b) be honest for the sake of honesty alone
   (c) make a lot of profit in various areas
   (d) None of these

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5. Which of the following is the same in meaning as 'persuade' as used in the passage?
(a) try to convince (b) cheat
(c) motivate (d) give assurance
(e) give opinion

Answers Passage 3

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (d)

Passage 4

The history of literature really began long before man learned to write. Dancing was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own.

As man slowly grew more civilised, he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to protect one's property by making tools, cattle and so on, in some distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient peoples, there were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only a few could read what was written.

1. Before man invented writing
(a) Literature was passed on by word of mouth.
(b) Prayers were considered literature.
(c) Literature was just singing and dancing.
(d) There was no literature.
2. As for the war songs and prayers each generation
(a) Added something of its own to the stock
(b) Blindly repeated the songs and prayers
(c) Composed its own songs and prayers.
(d) Repeated what has handed down to it
3. The first war-song
(a) Was inspired by God
(b) Developed spontaneously
(c) Was a song traditionally handed down
(d) Was composed by leading dancers
4. The war song evolved out of
(a) creative inspiration
(b) there was no literature
(c) artistic urge
(d) yelling and shouting
5. Man invented writing because he wanted
(a) to be artistic
(b) to write war song
(c) to write literature
(d) to record and communicate

Answers Passage 4

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (d)

Passage 5

The stock-taking done at the first national convention on consumer protection served to highlight the areas that called for special attention to sustain the momentum of the movement as genuine forum for safeguarding the people's interests. Spreading awareness about the rights of the consumers and the relief open to them in case they did not get their money's worth of goods and services has rightly been identified as the first priority. While this may not be a difficult task in urban areas, where the movement is concentrated at present, taking it to the vast rural hinterland calls for a multi-media approach in which radio and television have a crucial role to play. The involvement of the 500-odd consumer organisations in the country in publicising the concept of fair trade practices and the remedies available against their violation will prove rewarding, if the message is conveyed through village bodies.

Government efforts remain confined at best to setting up the infrastructure after the formal launch of the movement with the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act. The mounting backlog of cases in consumer courts, points to the need for toning up the district level redressal machinery.

The main objective of the movement is the creation of a culture that denies place in the market for products that are not consumer friendly. This is possible only if consumer bodies take over the watchdog role performed by the Government till now and exercise social control over the market to

see that the benefits of liberalisation are not reaped by traders alone. But the plea to industry to exercise self-regulation and maintain minimum standards of quality and devise appropriate pricing is bound to go unheeded unless strict measures are taken to ensure compliance.

1. The first national convention on Consumer Protection has
   (a) Highlighted the areas for special attention
   (b) Spread awareness about consumer rights
   (c) Specified in relief open to the consumer
   (d) Given it a momentum
2. Consumer Protection Act proposes to give the consumer protection against
   (a) Highly priced substandard goods
   (b) Cheating by selling substandard goods
   (c) Not getting his money's worth
   (d) Denial of relief if the product is not upto the mark
3. Government contributed to the Consumer Protection Movement by
   (a) Toning up a district level redressal machinery
   (b) Clearing the backlog cases in the consumer court
   (c) Setting by infrastructure
   (d) Enactment of the Consumer Protection Act
4. Spreading Consumer Protection Movement to the rural areas needs
   (a) Official patronage
   (b) A multi-media approach
   (c) Consumer organisation to canvass this
   (d) Message to be conveyed by village bodies
5. Role of consumer bodies is
   (a) To maintain minimum standards of quality
   (b) To function as a watchdog
   (c) To make a plea to industry to exercise self control
   (d) To exercise social control over the market

Answers Passage 5

1.	(a)	2.	(b)	3.	(c)	4.	(b)	5.	(d)

Passage 6

Our knowledge of man's first appreciation of the great values of freedom of speech and press comes to us from what we refer to as the classical period of Greece. some five centuries more or less before the Christian era. It reaches us largely through fragments of the writings of ancient philosophers and poets, such as Diogenes. Plato. Aristotle. Homer. Aeschylus, Aristophanes, and others. We learn from their writings the high value they placed on being left free from governmental censorship of what they said and wrote. And the writings of these ancient poets and philosophers must have echoed the ideas of preceding generations, that citizens need a right to communicate their ideas to the public in order to protect themselves against arbitrary or tyrannical governments. So we know that by the golden age of Greece, men, striving to enjoy good government, had reached that stage in their thinking in which they *knew* that freedom of speech and press was an essential means of obtaining it.

The Greek states, Athens in particular, long boasted that within their domains word and speech were free. Socrates, in responding to a young sophist's complaints, said, "Strange it were, my good fellow, if having come to Athens, where there is the greatest freedom of speech in all Greece you alone should be denied that here" (*Plato, Gorgias)*. And in Euripides' play the *Phoenissae we* find Jocasta saying, "License to say what one thinks is the mark by which the free are distinguished from slaves." Yet the words of these writers were not always matched by the deeds of their governments, which occasionally lapsed into periods of censorship and repression of views during which people with unpopular opinions were frequently tried, convicted, and punished for daring to express their refusal to conform to the prevailing beliefs and customs.

The lessons against governmental supervision of thought, speech, and *press* taught by the life and death of Socrates were passed on to Rome. While that bold and warlike country was never able to allow complete freedom of speech and press to criticize governmental affairs, it did pay lip service to the doctrine, and in certain fields and on certain occasions permitted such freedoms to prevail. These concepts were transmitted to England both by the Roman occupation and control

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of England, and through the Norman conquest of that country. As the years rolled on and successive British rulers oppressed their subjects more severely, complaints against government were more and more heard. Scattered protests of the people came to be voiced by organized groups or committees, sometimes with open revolutionary overtones. Magna Carta resulted from one of the best known and most successful of these movements. In A.D 1215 King John was compelled to grant to writing numerous privileges, immunities, and benefits to his insurgent barons and many benefits to other groups as well.

1. Which Greek philosopher was sentenced to death for "daring to express (his) refusal to conform to prevailing beliefs and customs?"
   (A) Socrates (B) Plato
   (C) Aristotle. (D) Aristophanes
   (E) Euclid
2. Which event in 20th century Greece has contradicted the ancient Greek values?
   (A) The feud with Turkey about Cyprus
   (B) The growth of the Communist Party
   (C) The censorship of the press under the military regime of the late 1960's
   (D) The admission of Greece into NATO
   (E) The expulsion of the German troops
3. From which countries has America gained its democratic heritage?
   I. Greece II. Rome
   III. England IV. China
   (A) I, II, and IV only
   (B) I. II, and III only
   (C) II, III, and IV only
   (D) I, III, and IV only
   (E) I, II, III and IV
4. What prompted the demand for a Nlagna Carta in England?
   (A) Dreadful actions by the peasants against the upper classes.
   (B) Barbarian attacks
   (C) The crowning of Charlemagne as the holy Roman Emperor
   (D) The complaints of a small group of revolutionaries
   (E) The rising of the barons against the king
5. The "golden age" of a nation is
   (A) The period in which materialism replaces intellectualism
   (B) A time when the nation is on the gold standard
   (C) The age that follows the "silver age"
   (D) Its mast flourishing period
   (E) The period just before the nation falls

Answer Passage 6

1. (A) Socrates (469-399 B.C.), accused of impiety and innovation, was forced to commit suicide by drinking hemlock. In addition, the first sentence of the third paragraph hints at the answer.
2. (C) After reading the first paragraph, one should realize that Ancient Greece's values included freedom of speech and press. The censorship of the press in Greece in the late 1960's contradicts these beliefs.
3. (B) The first paragraph states that first Greece was a cradle for democratic thought. The third paragraph adds that this thought was passed on to the Romans and then on to the English.
4. (E) The last sentence of the third paragraph states: "In A.D. 1215 King John was compelled to grant *in writing* numerous privileges, immunities, and benefits to his insurgent barons und many benefits to other groups as well."
5. (D) See paragraph 1 (last sentence): "So we know means of obtaining it."

PASSAGE 7

Directions: ***Each of the reading passages in this section is followed by questions based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. The***

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questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage.

First of all, modern propaganda is based on scientific analyses of psychology and sociology. Step by step, the propagandist builds his techniques on the basis of his knowledge of man, his tendencies, his desires, his needs, his psychic mechanisms, his conditioning—and as much on social psychology as on depth psychology. He shapes his procedures on the basis of our knowledge of groups and their laws of formation and dissolution, of mass influences, and of environmental limitations. Without the scientific research of modern psychology and sociology there would be no propaganda, or rather we still would be in the primitive stages of propaganda that existed in the time of Pericles or Augustus. Of course, propagandists may be insufficiently versed in these branches of science; they may misunderstand them, go beyond the cautious conclusions of the psychologists, or claim to apply certain psychological discoveries that, in fact, do not apply at all. But all this only shows efforts to find new ways: only for the past fifty years have men sought to apply the psychological and sociological sciences. The important thing is that propaganda has decided to submit itself to science and to make use of it. Of course, psychologists may be scandalized and say that this is a misuse of their science. But this argument carries no weight; the same applies to our physicists and the atomic bomb. The scientist should know that he lives in a world in which his discoveries will be utilized. Propagandists inevitably will have a better understanding of sociology and psychology, use them with increasing precision, and as a result become more effective.

Second, propaganda is scientific in that it tends to establish a set of rules, rigorous, precise, and tested, that are not merely recipes but impose themselves on every propagandist, who is less and less free to follow his own impulses. He must apply, increasingly and exactly, certain precise formulas that can be applied by anybody with the proper training — clearly a characteristic of a technique based on science.

Third, what is needed nowadays is an exact analysis of both the environment and the individual to be subjected to propaganda. No longer does the man of talent determine the method, the approach, or the subject: all that is now being calculated (or must be calculated). Therefore, one type of propaganda will be found suitable in one situation and completely useless in another. To undertake an active propaganda operation, it is necessary to make a scientific, sociological, and psychological analysis first, and then utilize those branches of science, which are becoming increasingly well-known. But, here again, proper training is necessary for those who want to use them with their full effectiveness.

Finally, one last trait reveals the scientific character of modern propaganda: the increasing attempt to control its use. measure its results, define its effects. This is very difficult, but the propagandist is no longer content to have obtained, or to believe he has obtained, a certain result; he seeks precise evidence. Even successful political results do not completely satisfy him. He wants to understand the how and why of them and measure their exact effect. He is prompted by a certain spirit of experimentation and a desire to ponder the results. From this point on, one can see the beginning of scientific method. Admittedly, it is not yet very widespread, and those who analyze results are not active propagandists but philosophers. Granted, that reveals a certain division of labor, nothing more. It indicates that propaganda is no longer a self-contained action, covering up for evil deeds. It is an object of serious thought and proceeds along scientific channels.

1. The usefulness of a propaganda technique is determined by
   - (A) The individual and the environment of the individual at whom the propaganda is aimed
   - (B) The background of the propagandist
   - (C) The media available to the propagandist
   - (D) The geographical area in which the propaganda is used
   - (E) None of the above since an appraisal must wait till after the propaganda has been used

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2. Propaganda has been brought from its primitive stages by
   - (A) increased knowledge of physicists evolution
   - (B) modern sociology and psychology
   - (C) the experimental biologist
   - (D) all of the above

3. All of the following reveal an increasing use of science and scientific method in the field of propaganda except
   - (A) The use of modern sociology
   - (B) The establishment of a set of rules for propagandists
   - (C) The use of propaganda techniques of Pericles
   - (D) Attempts to control the use of propaganda
   - (E) The use of depth psychology

4. The author believes that the argument that science has been misused by the propagandist is false because
   - (A) Propaganda is not an evil use of sociology
   - (B) Propaganda methods, if arrived at scientifically, can be helpful
   - (C) Physicists-not propagandists - created the atom bomb
   - (D) The work of the scientist often becomes known because of propagenda
   - (E) No one can really define what a science is

5. Of the following, the propagandist would be least interested in basing his analyses on
   - (A) Freud's theories of repression
   - (B) Newton's law of gravitation
   - (C) Pavlov's theory of conditioning
   - (D) Dewey's theory of teaching
   - (E) Thorndike's theories of learning

Answers Passage 7

1. (A) See paragraph 3: "Third, what is needed nowadays ..."
2. (C) See paragraph 1: "Without the scientific research of modern psychology ..."
3. (C) See paragraph 1: "... the primitive stages of propaganda that existed in the time of Pericles."
4. (B) See paragraph I, last two sentences.
5. (B) Newton's law of gravitation deals with physics and would be of little use to the modern propagandist. See paragraph 1: "...modern propaganda is based on scientific analyses of psychology and sociology."

PASSAGE 8

What is it that people today fail to understand about what is happening to them? What is happening is that they are using up their planet at a fearsome rate and may soon pass the point where their total habitat can sustain human life. Man's world is slipping away from him. His habits, his thoughts, his actions run counter to the essentials of his existence. He has created national governments for the purpose of giving him maximum protection, but he has no way of protecting himself against the governments. In the act of contending with one another, the governments have become instruments of race suicide and world holocaust.

Whatever man's successes in intermediate-organization, he has failed to create an organization of the whole. His finest energies have gone into interim projects. The need to apply his intelligence to the operation of human society itself has yet to lay a claim on his awareness or his reason. After at least. 200,000 years of evolution, man's instincts and tropisms are still strongly tribal.

Most of what man does is irrelevant to his main problems; his ingenuity has been applied to everything except the need to make his planet safe for human habitation. He has cut into his natural environment with large slashes. His sources of food are being sealed over by the tar and cement of his cities and highways. Next to destructive force, he produces nothing in greater volume than his garbage. He has made his sky art on sewer and his rivers and lakes a poisonous brew. He has pumped

his foul wastes into the seas and has stared balefully at billions of floating dead fish.

Instead of fortifying his plants against insects with rich loam and compost, he has attacked them indiscriminately with chemicals, violating the chain of life and killing off the birds that are far more essential to his own spirit than many of his commodities. By going against nature, he has warred against beauty of line, movement. and sound. He has been mucking up his own planet. but has the arrogance to go searching for life elsewhere in the universe.

What has been happening to people that they don't understand is that they have made a geographical entity out of their world without a philosophy for ennobling it, a plan for conserving it or an organization for sustaining it. Men crave to do good, to act reasonably and think decently. But goodness and decency and wisdom must have a world purpose in our time if life and thought are to have any meaning at all.

1. The author would be opposed to
   (F) A stronger United Nations
   (G) Moon flights sponsored by the government
   (H) Pollution control
   (I) Conservation of natural resources
   (J) Organic farming

2. The following concept is stressed in the selection
   (A) "The survival of the fittest."
   (B) "Good guys never win pennants."
   (C) "To the victor belong the spoils."
   (D) "Man cannot live on bread alone."
   (E) "Where there's a will there's a way."

3. The word "holocaust" (first paragraph, last line) means
   (A) Holiness (B) Cooperation
   (C) Expansion (D) Destruction
   (E) Empty victory

4. The tone of the article is one of
   (A) Concealed humor
   (B) Hopeless resignation
   (C) Stoic calm
   (D) Unbridled anger
   (E) Alarming concern

5. The author in speaking of "interim projects" (paragraph 2) implies that
   (A) "There is a tide in the affairs of men."
   (B) "Mankind cannot see the forest for the trees."
   (C) "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."
   (D) "Conscience is but a word that cowards use."
   (E) "The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Answers Passage 8

1. (B) In the last sentence of the fourth paragraph, the author states that man "has the arrogance to go searching for life elsewhere in the universe." The reference is obviously to the billions of dollars and tremendous effort devoted to getting a few moon rocks.

2. (D) In the fourth paragraph, the author states that man is "killing off the birds that are far more essential to his own spirit than many of his commodities. By going against nature. he has warred against beauty of line, movement. and sound." Hence, the author feels that there is something far more important than material things to bring about happiness.

3. (D) The word "holocaust" comes from the Greek: "holos" = whole and "kaustos" – burnt. A holocaust is wholesale destruction and loss of life, especially by fire.

4. (E) In the first paragraph the author's alarming concern is revealed by the statement that men are "using up their planet at a fearsome rate and may soon pass the point where their total habitat can sustain human life. Man's world is slipping away from him." Such alarming concern is reiterated throughout the passage.

5. (B) Man is not looking far enough ahead. His projects are interim (temporary) ones. He is not considering his heirs. Will he have any?

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Passage 9

Nationalism, of course is a curious phenomenon which at a certain stage in a country's history gives life, growth and unity but, at the same time, it has a tendency to limit one, because one thinks of one's country as something different from the rest of the world. One's perspective changes and one is continuously thinking of one's own struggles and virtues and failing to the exclusion of other thoughts. The result is that the same nationalism which is the symbol of growth for a people becomes a symbol of the cessation of that growth in the mind. Nationalism, when it becomes successful, sometimes goes on spreading in an aggressive way and becomes a danger internationally. Whatever line of thought you follow, you arrive at the conclusion that some kind of balance must be found. Otherwise something that was good can turn into evil. Culture, which is essentially good becomes not only static but aggressive and something that breeds conflict and hatred when looked at from a wrong point of view. How are you to find a balance, I don't know. A part from the political and economic problems of the age, perhaps that is the greatest problem today because behind it there is a tremendous search for something which it cannot find. We turn to economic theories because they have an undoubted importance. It is folly to talk of culture or even of God when human beings starve and die. Before one can talk about anything else one must provide the normal essentials of life to human beings. That is where economics comes in. Human beings today are not in the mood to tolerate this suffering and starvation and in equality when they see that the burden is not equally shared. Others profit while they only bear the burden.

1. The most suitable title for the above passage would be.
(a) Nationalism- a road to world unity
(b) Nationalism breeds unity
(c) Nationalism and national problems
(d) Nationalism is not enough

2. Aggressive nationalism
(a) Isolates a country
(b) Endangers national unity
(c) Leads to stunted growth
(d) Breeds threat to international relations

3. Negative national feeling can make a nation.
(a) Dangerous
(b) Indifferent
(c) Self-centered
(d) Selfish

4. "The greatest problem" in the middle of the passage refers to the question
(a) How to curb international hatred
(b) How to share the economic burden equally
(c) How to contain the dangers of aggressive nationalism
(d) How to mitigate hardship to human beings

5. 'Others' in the last sentence refers to
(a) Other neighbors
(b) Other nations
(c) Other communities
(d) Other people

Answers Passage 9

1.	(d)	2.	(a)	3.	(c)	4.	(c)	5.	(d)

Passage 10

Culture is not merely learning. It is discrimination, understanding of life. Liberal education aims at producing moral gifts as well as intellectual, sweetness of temper as much as sanity of outlook. Into the art of living, the cultured man carries a certain grace, a certain refinement, a certain distinction which redeems him from the sterile futility of aimless struggle. Culture is not a pose of intellect or a code of convention, but an attitude of life which finds nothing human, alien, common or unclean. An education that brings up a young man in entire indifference to the misery and poverty surrounding him, to the general stringency of life, to the dumb pangs of tortured bodies and the lives submerged in the shadows, is essentially a failure. If we do not realize the solidarity of the human community, nor have human relations with those whom the world passes by as the lowly and the lost, we are not cultured.

1. Which of the following statements best expresses the theme of the passage?
(a) Culture and education are complementary to each other
(b) Culture and education are complementary to each other
(c) Liberal education makes man cultured

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(d) Education brings man closer to life.

2. According to the writer, the function of liberal education is to.

(a) Change the outlook of a person

(b) Increase intellectual powers

(c) Improve a person morally

(d) Develop sensitivity to human dignity

3. Consider the following:

(a) Brotherhood of man

(b) Understanding of pain and suffering

(c) Better human relations

(d) Sweetness of temper

Which of the above expressions describes proper education?

(a) 1 and 3

(b) 2 and 4

(c) 2,3 and 4

(d) All of four

4. Culture redeems a person from the sterile futility of aimless struggle because

(a) It makes man learned

(b) It makes man more intelligent

(c) It brings about a better understanding life

(d) It prepares man for struggle

5. Education is sometimes a failure. Which one of the following is the most likely reason for this?

(a) It improves the intellect only

(b) It does not prepare man for struggle

(c) It does not make man refined

(d) It carries a man away from life around him

Answers Passage 10

1.	(a)	2.	(d)	3.	(d)	4.	(c)	5.	(d)

Passage 11

The supervisor would have to change his attitude towards people first. The staff under him must be perceived as human beings with feelings and needs. They are not automations within a complex work machinery. One of the greatest needs of today's worker is to have a feeling that he is in control of his work place and not vice versa. The best way is to satisfy this need as far as possible. He must feel firstly, that his work is meaningful. To do this the supervisor must delegate responsibility and limited authority for the man to execute his job well. The subordinate must be properly trained to assume responsibility and authority. Once he is ready to assume these he can be made accountable for his job. Very often supervisors assume all responsibility and accountability for fear of losing control of the workplace. This makes workers under him pawns in a vast chessboard. Delegating accountability gives the worker a purpose in life and the need to do a job well. Most important is to sit with each worker and chalk out common objectives and agreed norms to achieve them. This gives workers a security as to what is expected of them. When he has a feeling of achievement. This feeling of achievement is the greatest motivator.

1. A humane attitude on the part of the supervisor towards his staff is necessary to

(a) Get them to work

(b) Keep them happy

(c) Have a congenial atmosphere at workplace

(d) Get the best out of them

2. Responsibility and accountability make a worker

(a) Shirk his duties

(b) Do his job properly

(c) Tense and frightened

(d) Vulnerable before his supervisors

3. Supervisors do not delegate responsibility and authority to their subordinates because

(a) Subordinates are not capable enough

(b) They can't trust their subordinates

(c) They are apprehensive of losing their hold on the place of work

(d) Final responsibility is theirs

4. Orientation of subordinates of common objectives and how to achieve them is

(a) Not very important

(b) A must

(c) Not all necessary

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(d) Optional

5. The greatest motivator is.

(a) A good supervisor

(b) A good environment

(c) A sense of security

(d) Fulfillment of purpose

Answers Passage 11

1.	(d)	2.	(b)	3.	(c)	4.	(b)	5.	(d)

Passage 12

The greatest enemy of mankind, as people have discovered is not science but war. Science merely reflects the social forces by which it is surrounded. It is found that when there is peace, science is perverted to destructive ends. The weapons which science gives us do not necessarily create war these make war increasingly more terrible. Until now, it is brought us to the doorstep of doom. Our main problem, therefore is not to curb science, but to stop war to substitute law for force, and international government for anarchy in the relations of one nation with another. That is a job in which everybody must participate, including the scientists. But the bomb of Hiroshima suddenly woke us up to the fact that we have very little tile. The hour is late and our work has scarcely begun. Now we are face to face with this urgent question: "Can education and tolerance, understanding and creative intelligence run fast enough to keep us abreast with our own mounting capacity to destroy?" that is the question which we shall have to answer one way to the other in this generation. Science must help us in the answer, but the main decision lies within ourselves.

1. An appropriate title for the passage would be.

(a) Science and the new generation

(b) Science and social forces

(c) Science and the horrors of war

(d) Science and world peace

2. According to the author, the real enemy of mankind is not science but war, because

(a) Science during wars is so destructive

(b) Science merely invents the weapons with which war is fought

(c) The weapons that science invents necessarily lead to war

(d) The weapons invented by science do not cause war, though these make it more destructive

3. War can be stopped, if

(a) Weapons invented by science are not used to launch a war

(b) Science is restricted to be utilized only during war time

(c) Science is not allowed to lead us to utter destruction

(d) We replace force and lawlessness by law and international government

4. According to the writer, the main problem we are faced with, is to

(a) Prevent scientists from participating in destructive activities

(b) Abolish war

(c) Stop scientific activities everywhere

(d) Stop science from reflecting social forces

5. Our mounting capacity to destroy can be kept under control by

(a) Encouraging social forces

(b) Education and broadmindedness

(c) Insight and constructive thinking

(d) Both (b) and (c) together

6. The expression "bring to the doorstep of doom" means

(a) Lead to the threshold of a new destiny

(b) Introduce to an unpredictable destiny

(c) Carry close to death and destruction

(d) Induct in a ruinous activity

7. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word "anarchy" as used in the passage?

(a) Law and order

(b) Economic prosperity

(c) Political dominance

(d) Communal harmony

8. The phrase 'our work has scarcely begun' implies that our work

(a) Has not yet begun

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(b) Has begun but not yet completed

(c) Has only just begun

(d) Has been half through

9. The expression 'keep us abreast' in the passage means.

(a) Prevent from escaping

(b) Hold out a challenge

(c) Keep at a side

(d) Keep side by side

10. Which of the following statements is not implied in the passage?

(a) Science is misused for destructive purposes

(b) Neither science nor the weapons it invents add to the horrors of war

(c) People needlessly blame science for war

(d) The role of science in ensuring world peace is subsidiary to that of man

Answers Passage 12

1.	(c)	2.	(d)	3.	(d)	4.	(b)
5.	(d)	6.	(c)	7.	(a)	8.	(c)
9.	(d)	10.	(b)				

Passage 13

Some prophets of doom assert that we shall soon exhaust the Earth's resources or pollute ourselves to death. Optimists assert that Earth's systems are robust and that improved technologies will ease all the pressures on the planet. Others see the main concerns as political, with environmental issues carrying the seeds of inequality and war.

Scientific understanding is too limited to say where the truth lies. If the care of the planet is a management task, our species is in the position of a child who has to fly a jet plane without knowing what all the switches.

1. The blame for environmental crisis facing the Earth lies with.

(a) Pressures of over population

(b) Rapid technological growth

(c) Inadequate management of Earth's resources

(d) Man's greed and selfishness

2. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

(a) People will feel exhausted owing to the green house effect

(b) Sometimes political motives influence people's concern for the planet.

(c) Men should feel responsible towards society.

(d) Wars will cause greater pollution on Earth.

3. According to the passage, nobody knows the truth because

(a) Objective analysis are not thorough or exhaustive

(b) There are very few scientist capable of research in this area

(c) Scientists often are used by politicians

(d) People do not think of what the future holds for them

4. What does the comparison in the last sentence of the passage convey?

(a) We are as ignorant as infants

(b) Our efforts to save the planet are childish

(c) Most of the people do not know how to fly an aero plane

(d) We on Earth are inexperienced in managing Earth's resources

5. The "prophets of doom" in this context means:

(a) Pessimist

(b) Optimists

(c) Nihilists

(d) Existentialists

Answers Passage 13

1.	(d)	2.	(b)	3.	(a)	4.	(d)
5.	(a)						

Passage 14

It is generally acknowledged that children learn a lot from their parents. It is not so commonly admitted that parents learn a great deal from their children. As adults, it is easy to assume that we are always right, but the laugh was on me one beautiful day.

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My daughter Kashmira knew how much I loved flowers. One day when she was of nine years, she picked some branches from our neighbor's blossoming fruit tree. Realizing she intended to please me, I didn't scold her, but chose a different approach.

"These are lovely, dear, but do you realize that if you had left them on the tree, each of these blossoms would have become a cherry?"

"No, they wouldn't have", she said firmly.

"Oh, yes, they would have. Each of these blossoms would have grown into a cherry."

"Well okay, mother, if you insist", she finally conceded, "but they were plums last year".

1. What is not commonly acknowledged is that.
   (a) Children learn a lot from their parents
   (b) Parents teach their children a great deal
   (c) Parents learn a great deal from their children
   (d) Children learn a great deal in spite of their parents

2. "The laugh was on me" means that
   (a) The mother was caught in the wrong
   (b) The daughter was wrong
   (c) People laughed at the mother
   (d) The mother laughed at herself

3. What the daughter picked from the neighbor's garden were.
   (a) Some branches
   (b) Some flowers
   (c) Some branches with blossoms
   (d) Some branches with fruit

4. The mother did not scold the daughter because
   (a) She loved flowers
   (b) She liked cherry blossoms
   (c) She didn't understand why her daughter had done so
   (d) She decided to indirectly make her daughter had done so

5. The mother was caught in the wrong because the daughter
   (a) Proved that she had not picked the branch with the blossom
   (b) Reminded her that she loved flowers
   (c) Reminded her that the branch with blossoms was from a plum tree
   (d) Proved that those blossoms would no yield any fruit

Answers Passage 14

1.	(c)	2.	(a)	3.	(c)	4.	(d)
5.	(c)						

Passage 15

Teaching, more even than most other professions, has been transformed during the last hundred years from a small, highly skilled profession concerned with a minority of the population, to a large and important branch of the public service. The profession has a great and honorable tradition, extending from the dawn of history until recent times, but any teacher in the modern world who allows himself to be inspired by the ideals of his predecessors is likely to be made sharply aware that it is not his function to teach what he thinks, but to instill such beliefs and prejudices as are thought useful by his employers.

1. In ancient times the teaching profession was
   (a) Reserved for the upper class
   (b) Reserved for a privileged few
   (c) Open to all
   (d) Limited to a highly skilled minority

2. What has transformed teaching into an important branch of public service is
   (a) Teaching skills
   (b) Technical developments
   (c) Utilitarian philosophy
   (d) The demand of the employing industry

3. According to this passage, in modern times a successful teacher is primarily supposed to.
   (a) Impart knowledge
   (b) Impart new and the latest skills

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(c) Toe the lines preferred by those in authority

(d) Instill values he cherishes the most

4. The modern teacher is not able to follow the ideals of his predecessors because

(a) Of tremendous advancements in professional skills

(b) Of social and financial constraints

(c) The students are not serious about studies

(d) The modern teacher has more interest in politics that in academic activity

5. The author seems to

(a) Be against the current trend in the teaching profession

(b) Approve the recent developments in the mode of teaching

(c) Be a traditionalist in his views

(d) Consider education as a part of public service

Answers Passage 15

1.	(d)	2.	(c)	3.	(c)	4.	(a)
5.	(a)						

Passage 16

It is not luck but labor that makes men. Luck, says an American writer, is ever waiting for something to turn up; labor with keen eyes and strong will always turns up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy; labor turns out a six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. Luck whines, labor watches. Luck relies on change, labor on character. Luck slips downwards to self-indulgence; labor strides upwards and aspires to independence. The conviction, therefore, is extending that diligence is the mother of good luck; in other words, that a man's success in life with be proportionate to his efforts, to his industry, to his attention to small things.

1. Which of the following statements sums up the meaning of the passage?

(a) Luck often ends in defeat but labor produces luck

(b) Luck is self-indulgent but labor is selfless

(c) Luck waits and complaints without working while labor achieves success although it complains

(d) Luck waits without exertion but labor exerts without waiting

2. "........... labor turns out a six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence".

This statement means

(a) The labor lays the foundation of the building

(b) There is no worker who works so hard as the laborer who begins his day at six in the morning

(c) Hard work of all kinds makes people efficient

(d) The writer and the laborer are the true eyes of the society

3. Which of the following words in the passage indicate that the writer does not ultimately reject the element of luck?

(a) "luck..... is ever waiting"

(b) "luck .... Is the postman would bring him news"

(c) "luck whines"

(d) "diligence is the mother of good luck"

4. Which of the following statements is true about the passage?

(a) Success depends only on hard work

(b) Success is exactly proportionate to hard work

(c) Luck is necessary for success

(d) Expectation of good luck always meets with disappointment

5. Luck relies on change, labor on________

(a) Character

(b) Action

(c) Education

(d) Culture

Answers Passage 16

1.	(a)	2.	(c)	3.	(d)	4.	(b)
5.	(a)						

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Passage 17

In this work of incessant and feverish activity, men have little time to think, much less to consider ideals and objectives. Yet how are we to act, even in the present, unless we know which way we are going and what our objectives are? It is only in the peaceful atmosphere of a university that these basic problems can be adequately considered. It is only when the young men and women, who are in the university today and on whom the burden of life's problems will fall tomorrow, learn to have clear objectives and standards of values that there is hope for the next generation. The past generation produced some great men but as a generation it led the world repeatedly to disaster. Two world wars are the process that has been paid for the lack of wisdom on man's part in this generation.

I think that there is always a close and intimate relationship between the end we aim at and the means adopted to attain it. Even if the end is right but the means are wrong, it will vitiate the end or divert us in a wrong direction. Means and ends are thus intimately and inextricably connected and cannot be separated. That, indeed, has been the lesson of old taught us by many great men in the past, but unfortunately it seldom remembered.

1. People have little time to consider ideals and objectives because
   (a) They consider these ideals meaningless
   (b) They do not want to burden themselves with such ideas
   (c) They have no inclination for such things
   (d) They are excessively engaged in their routine activities
2. "The burden of life's problems' in the fourth sentence refers to.
   (a) The incessant and feverish activities
   (b) The burden of family responsibilities
   (c) The onerous duties of life
   (d) The sorrows and sufferings
3. The two world wars are the price that man paid due to
   (a) The absence of wisdom and sagacity
   (b) His not caring to consider the life's problems
   (c) His ignoring the ideals and objectives of life
   (d) His excessive involvement in feverish activities
4. According to the writer the adoption of wrong means even for the right end would
   (a) Not let us attain our goal
   (b) Bring us dishonor
   (c) Impede our progress
   (d) Deflect us from the right path
5. The word 'vitiate' used in the second paragraph means.
   (a) Negate
   (b) Debase
   (c) Tarnish
   (d) Destroy

Answers Passage 17

1.	(d)	2.	(c)	[illegible]	(a)	4.	(d)
5.	(b)						

Passage 18

After submitting his resignation, Albert came out and took the long narrow road leading to the railway station which was one of the busiest roads in the city. Sad and depressed and worried about looking for a new job, Albert looked around for a cigarette shop. He walked up to the end of the road but found no tobacconist. It was odd that such a busy thorough fare with thousands of people passing through did not even have a single cigarette shop. He suddenly felt that it was no longer necessary for him to hunt for a job. He decided to open a tobacco shop himself. It was bound to be profitable, he felt.

1. After submitting his resignation, Albert came out worried about
   (a) A shelter
   (b) Cigarettes
   (c) A job
   (d) The next available train
2. Albert was sad and depressed because
   (a) He had no money for the train journey
   (b) He had had to walk on a long road

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(c) He was not able to buy cigarettes

(d) He was worried about finding a job

3. There was no cigarette shop on that road because.

(a) Smoking is banned in that area

(b) Just be chance nobody had opened one on that road

(c) It was a very narrow road

(d) Cigarette-shop owners do not make any profit

4. Albert decided not to look for a new job because

(a) The thought of having to look for a job greatly distressed him

(b) He did not want to work at all

(c) There was no hope of finding a job

(d) He saw the possibility or self-unemployment.

5. A cigarette shop on a busy road was bound to be profitable because

(a) Cigarette shops are known to make a great deal of profit

(b) Any shop on a busy street would attract a large number of customers

(c) Cigarettes are inexpensive items and people buy them willingly.

(d) A cigarette shop on a busy road would attract a large number of customers

Answers Passage 18

1.	(c)	2.	(d)	3.	(b)	4.	(d)
5.	(d)						

Passage 19

Journalism combines writing with news gathering and interpretation. While the journalist's work obviously varies from newspaper to newspaper and from magazine to magazine, all journalists are as much research workers, as they are writers. They cannot write their news or feature stories, unless they locate it and research them first. They must be able to read the in-between lines of the main source-news and interpret that. A great many stories hunt the journalist, who rejects most of them. He carefully sorts and sifts those, taking only a relatively very small proportion of news, may be, coming from an unexpected source. A successful journalist may gather news to the tune of 100 percent but he can use them for his profession only 3-5 percent. He must be able to see or forecast to himself, the news of tomorrow or the day after, from the news of today; because the newspaper want advance news or advance warning to give a good, exclusive and exhaustive coverage to anything of interest. But a real 'scoop' is a very rare event. And bogus scoops also bring disrepute to the newspaper.

1. According to the passage, a journalist's work indulges.

(a) Writing

(b) News gathering

(c) Sorting out the news

(d) All of the above

2. What, according to the passage, is the common characteristics of all journalists?

(a) They all write for the newspapers

(b) They all have to first probe into the news they gather

(c) They all make an adventure to find a worthy news

(d) They all can forecast future news

3. What is most important for a journalist?

(a) He must be able to interpret the news correctly

(b) He must know how to sort out the news

(c) He must be able to write effectively

(d) He must know how to gather the right news

4. What does the passage say about successful journalists?

(a) They reject a major portion of the gathered news

(b) They can use a relatively small portion of the news

(c) Their news come from unexpected sources

(d) They present advance news

5. What is the basic requisite for exclusive and exhaust coverage of newspapers?

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(a) Forecast of tomorrow's news from today's news

(b) Collecting the news of a 'real scoop'

(c) Selection of a small portion of the gathered news

(d) Effective style of writing

Answers Passage 19

1.	(d)	2.	(b)	3.	(a)	4.	(b)
5.	(a)						

Passage 20

He had never thought much about the origin of wealth nor about the inequity of human conditions. He firmly believed that if this world was evil, the next could not but be good, and this faith upheld him. He was not like the clever fellows who sell their souls to the devil; he never took the name of God in vain; he lived the life of an honest man, and though he had no wife of his own, he did not covet by neightbour's, for woman is the enemy of the strong men, as he learnt by the story of Samson which is written in the scriptures.

1. The passage indicates that the person the writer is talking about was
   (a) Not well-educated
   (b) A deeply religious person
   (c) An eccentric
   (d) A scholar of the scriptures
2. The person described in the passage believed that.
   (a) One must remain a bachelor if one wanted to be happy
   (b) One must lead an honest life
   (c) If this world is not good, the next would certainly bring him happiness
   (d) Repeating the name of God would give him peace of mind
3. In this passage, the expression "he did not covet his neighbours" means
   (a) He never showed any anxiety to possess his neighbour's wealth
   (b) As he had no wife of his own he eagerly desired to have a woman in his life
   (c) Though he had no wife of his own he never showed any interest in the wife of his neighbour
   (d) He did not find his neighbour's wife attractive
4. The person mentioned in the passage presumed that woman was the enemy of a strong man because
   (a) He firmly believed that woman was evil
   (b) He had read the story of Samson
   (c) Surrendering to woman meant for him selling his soul to the devil
   (d) Woman might spoil his changes in the next world
5. "To sell one's soul to the devil" means to
   (a) Sell oneself to make both ends meet
   (b) Suppress the voice of one's conscience and take to an immoral life
   (c) Sell one's honesty for the sake of monetary benefits
   (d) Buy evil by mortgaging goodness

Answers Passage 20

1.	(c)	2.	(b)	3.	(c)	4.	(b)
5.	(c)						

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Chapter 4

SENTENCE COMPLETION

I. VOCABULARY USAGE

Directions: Pick out the most effective word from the given word to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

PRACTICE EXERCISE 1

1. These essays are intellectually .... and represent various levels of complexity.
(a) revealing (b) modern
(c) superior (d) demanding
(e) persistent

2. It was almost impossible for him to put out of his mind .... the words which he heard from his clever father-in-law.
(a) inspiring (b) witty
(c) sarcastic (d) soothing
(e) exhortative

3. Integrity of character, honesty, dependability and discipline .... with a genuine interest in your work will go a long way in the achievement of success in your professional life.
(a) coupled (b) adjoined
(c) fixed (d) attached
(e) joined

4. The soldiers were instructed to .... restraint and handle the situation peacefully.
(a) Exercise (b) control
(c) prevent (d) enforce
(e) remain

5 Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan was one of the chief .... of women's rights.
(a) promoters (b) facilitators
(c) instigators (d) organisers
(e) protagonists

6. The two sisters look so .... that it is difficult to tell one from the other.
(a) same (b) similar
(c) identical (d) alike
(e) resembling

7. Since one cannot read every book, one should be content with making a .... selection.
(a) normal (b) standard
(c) sample (d) moderate
(e) judicious

8. Success comes to those who are vigilant not to permit .... from the chosen path.
(a) diversion (b) deviation
(c) obstruction (d) alienation
(d) distraction

9. His actions had .... pain and suffering on thousands of people.
(a) deplored (b) eliminated
(c) affected (d) inflicted
(e) imposed

10. He has good .... over the famous world languages.
(a) authority (b) expertise (c) hold
(d) command (e) knowledge

11. Everyday, in the school, one period is to .... games, sports and physical exercise.
(a) entrusted (b) dedicated
(c) conceded (d) devoted
(e) conferred

12. What frustrates the opposition's effort of unity is the absence of a .... long term strategy.
(a) credible (b) contestable
(c) creditable (d) compatible
(e) conceivable

13. Some people .... themselves into believing that they are indispensable to the organisation they work for.
(a) keep (b) fool
(c) force (d) denigrate
(e) delude

14. The Government sought to set at .... speculation that there may be a shift in our nuclear policy.
(a) pace (b) rest
(c) peace (d) fire
(e) right

15. How do you expect that country to progress when her government is corrupt, ... and still largely feudal?
(a) devalued (b) dwindling
(c) despotic (d) demeaning
(e) demobilised

16. The petition before the Court prayed for .... the appointment orders issued by the

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management.
(a) removing (b) granting
(c) posting (d) quashing
(e) dismissing

17. I have a profound respect for his political ....
(a) personality (b) ambition
(c) temperament (d) sagacity
(e) involvement

18. The truck was .... the traffic and the policeman asked the driver to move off.
(a) failing (b) obstructing
(c) obviating (d) hiding
(e) disturbing

19. The paternalistic attitude is so ingrained in the managements that they will have to .... try to change it.
(a) casually (b) slowly
(c) subtly (d) inadvertently
(e) conscientiously

20. For a few seconds, Rashid was .....blinded by the powerful lights of the oncoming car.
(a) heavily (b) largely
(c) greatly (d) powerfully
(e) totally

21. His interest in the study of human behaviour is indeed very ....
(a) strong (b) large
(c) broad (d) vast
(e) deep

22. The police have ...... a complaint against four persons.
(a) entered (b) lodged
(c) registered (d) noted
(e) received

23. The improvement made by changes in the system was .... and did not warrant the large expenses.
(a) large (b) small
(c) minute (d) marginal
(e) uncertain

24. The man who is .... hesitating which of the two things he will do first, will do neither.
(a) persistently (b) constantly
(c) insistently (d) consistently
(e) perpetually

25. He is too .... to be deceived easily.
(a) strong (b) modern
(c) kind (d) honest
(e) intelligent

26 In .... of the recommendations the Board has established a counter to entertain the complaints from consumers.
(a) adherence (b) relation
(c) pursuance (d) accordance
(e) relevance

27. There has been a .... lack of efficiency in all the crucial areas of the working of Public Sector Undertakings.
(a) positive (b) surprising
(c) conspicuous (d) stimulative
(e) insignificant

28. The propeller driven fighter planes of the Second World War have long been completely ....
(a) old (b) aged
(c) ancient (d) obsolete
(e) decayed

29. Unlike most rulers in that .... age, Akbar believed in religious tolerance.
(a) ancient (b) historical
(c) feudal (d) bigoted
(e) aristocratic

30. He is so .... of his own idea that he will not entertain any suggestion from others.
(a) hopeful (b) enchanted
(c) enamoured (d) jealous
(e) possessed

31. Undoubtedly, English is the most .... spoken language in the world today.
(a) broadly (b) widely
(c) greatly (d) beautifully
(e) elaborately

32. I will be leaving for Skardu tonight and .... to return by this week end.
(a) waiting (b) plan
(c) going (d) likely
(e) making

33. The vacancy .... by the dismissal of the superintendent is expected to be filled up by the promotion of a U.D.C.
(a) made (b) vacated
(c) caused (d) generated
(e) procured

34. Stone age research was always on a low ......in Pakistan.
(a) key (b) scale
(c) profile (d) point
(e) ebb

35. His behaviour is worthy of ......by all the youngsters.
(a) trial (b) emulation

(c) following (d) exploration
(e) experiment

36. Gamal Abdul Nasir called upon the people to .... their religious differences and strengthen secularism in the country.
(a) condemn (b) abolish
(c) sink (d) exhort
(e) weaken

37. Nothing can be achieved without .... a certain amount of discomfort while making an effort.
(a) getting (b) sacrificing
(c) enduring (d) imbibing
(e) internalizing

38. When Mr. Kant heard the news of his son's selection to the college team, he felt
(a) enamoured (b) elated
(c) exasperated (d) embittered
(e) effervescent

39. Even at the risk of economic loss, he .... refused to take the beaten track.
(a) repeatedly (b) often
(c) regularly (d) continuously
(e) steadfastly

40. The only way to.....the country from the evils of communalism is to enforce the rule of law.
(a) eradicate (b) mobilise
(c) extricate (d) purge
(e) strengthen

41. On his sudden demise, my emotions were so complicated that it was .... how I felt.
(a) unreasonable (b) impossible
(c) intolerable (d) unimaginable
(e) inexplicable

42. A solution may not yet be in sight, but the important thing was to get a .... between them started.
(a) conflict (b) debate
(c) dialogue (d) conversation
(e) discussion

43. After consulting a .... of doctors he eventually thought of consulting a specialist.
(a) chain (b) number
(c) mass (d) series
(e) majority

44. The presence of their teacher .... the chit-chat of the girls in the restaurant.
(a) limited (b) interrupted
(c) inhibited (d) obstructed
(e) prohibited

45. The man was about to move his bike into the compound of his apartment when a passer-by .... down the motorbike.
(a) forced (b) fell
(c) turned (d) climbed
(e) knocked

46. Maryam could have .... in the examination in spite of her efforts had the examination been more difficult.
(a) managed (b) failed
(c) competed (d) tried
(e) passed

47. The .... with which he is able to wield the paint brush is really remarkable.
(a) ease (b) sweep
(c) skill (d) majesty
(e) practice

48. Two of the fugitives managed to remain free by adeptly avoiding the .... of the police.
(a) torture (b) pursuit
(c) discovery (d) following
(e) repression

49. The accused .... to the judge for mercy.
(a) asked (b) applied
(c) demanded (d) appealed
(e) requested

50. Experts fail to understand the .... behind the decision to move coal by road when there is enough rail capacity in this sector.
(a) ideology (b) judgement
(c) rationale (d) politics
(e) logistics

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. a	4. a	5. e	6. d	7. e	8. b	9. d	10. d
11. d	12. a	13. e	14. b	15. c	16. d	17. d	18. b	19. c	20. e
21. e	22. c	23. d	24. a	25. e	26. c	27. c	28. d	29. b	30. c
31. b	32. b	33. c	34. a	35. b	36. c	37. c	38. b	39. e	40. d
41. c	42. c	43. b	44. c	45. e	46. b	47. a	48. b	49. d	50. c

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PRACTICE EXERCISE 2

Directions: Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

1. Macbeth is a tragedy of a man who was .... with great qualities.
   (a) possessed (b) empowered
   (c) privileged (d) endowed
   (e) obsessed
2. Mounting unemployment is the most serious and .... problem faced by many countries today.
   (a) dubious (b) profound
   (c) unpopular (d) in tractable
   (e) unattainable
3. Democracy .... some values which are fundamental to the realisation of the dignity of man.
   (a) cherishes (b) nourishes
   (c) espouses (d) nurtures
   (e) harbours
4. Successful people are genuinely very efficient in .... their tasks.
   (a) making (b) attaining
   (c) achieving (d) completing
   (e) accomplishing
5. Automobile manufacturers are reviving up to launch a campaign designed to increase consumer .... about the new emission control.
   (a) production (b) education
   (c) capacity (d) knowledge
   (e) awareness
6. To break the stalemate over the controversial issue, the Prime Minister held discussions today with four other leaders to .... a consensus.
   (a) evolve (b) win
   (c) capture (d) emerge
   (e) develop
7. Forests on the whole are less .... than farms to flood damage.
   (a) exposed (b) affected
   (c) destroyed (d) vulnerable
   (e) destructible
8. His logic .... everyone, including the experts.
   (a) teased (b) defied
   (c) surprised (d) confounded
   (e) overwhelmed
9. The factory went into a state of suspended .... today with all its workers on strike.
   (a) symbiosis (b) animation
   (c) ways (d) condition
   (e) mortification
10. It is not fair to cast .... on honest and innocent persons.
    (a) aspiration (b) aspersions
    (c) inspiration (d) adulation
11. The code of Manu from the theological aspect is regarded as .... from God.
    (a) originating (b) issuing
    (c) generating (d) emanating
    (e) coming forth
12. This book is about a man who .... his family and went to live in the Himalayas.
    (a) exiled (b) deserted
    (c) banished (d) expelled
    (e) admonished
13. You must .... your career with all seriousness.
    (a) direct (b) complete
    (c) follow (d) manage
    (e) pursue
14. The affluent- life styles of contemporary politicians are in sharp contrast to the .... ways of living of the freedom fighters.
    (a) austere (b) agnostic
    (c) stingy (d) extravagant
    (e) disciplined
15. The villagers .... the death of their leader by keeping all the shops closed.
    (a) announced (b) protested
    (c) mourned (d) consoled
    (e) avenged
16. Everyone of us should endeavour to .... the miseries of the poor.
    (a) diffuse (b) mitigate
    (c) condemn (d) suppress
    (e) acknowledge
17. The government will .... all resources to fight poverty.
    (a) move (b) collect
    (c) harness (d) exploit
    (e) muster
18. These medicines are .... for curing cold.
    (a) proper (b) real
    (c) effective (d) capable
    (e) powerful

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19. It is easy to .... but impossible to replace English medium education.
(a) deny (b) approve
(c) propagate (d) castigate
(e) eliminate

20. Since she is a teacher of language, one would not expect her to be guilty of a ....
(a) aberration (b) solecism
(c) schism (d) bombast
(e) stanchion

21. The poor ones continue to .... out a living inspite of economic liberalisation in that country.
(a) find (b) go
(c) eke (d) bring
(e) manage

22. I will write a letter to you tentatively .... the dates of the programme.
(a) involving (b) urging
(c) guiding (d) indicating
(e) propagating

23. He should be dismissed for his .... remarks about his superiors.
(a) critical (b) depreciatory
(c) scurrilous (d) laudatory
(e) impeccable

24. Contemporary economic development differs .... from the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century.
(a) naturally (h) usually
(c) literally (d) specially
(e) markedly

25. After discussing the matter for about an hour, the committee .... without having reached any decision.
(a) dispersed (b) dissolved
(c) postponed (d) withdrew
(e) adjourned

26. The Government is certain to .... the publication of any details of this fraudulent research.
(a) retain (b) restrict
(c) delay (d) prohibit
(e) conceal

27. It was the help he got from his friends which .... him through the tragedy.
(a) helped (b) boosted
(c) perked (d) supported
(e) sustained

28. The security for the foreign guests has been .... up following the attack at a public meeting last evening.
(a) steered (b) geared
(c) speeded (d) bloated
(e) beefed

29. The criminals managed to escape from the prison even though two armed policemen were .... vigil over them.
(a) taking (b) putting
(c) guarding (d) keeping
(e) looking

30. General awareness and education facilitate the .... of specific skills.
(a) creation (b) requirement
(c) acquisition (d) procurement
(e) organisation

31. The speaker did not properly use the time as he went on .... on one point alone.
(a) dilating (b) devoting
(c) deliberating (d) diluting
(e) distributing

32. A number of advances in medicine would have been .... sooner if free enquiry had been common and orthodox thinking habits had been rare.
(a) persisted (b) inducted
(c) secured (d) achieved
(e) propagated

33. The final electoral rolls have been intensively revised through house to house ....
(a) investigation (b) enunciation
(c) enumeration (d) documentation
(e) categorization

34. Tariq had to drop his plan of going to picnic as he had certain .... to meet during that period.
(a) preparations (b) observations
(c) urgencies (d) transactions
(e) commitments

35. The unruly behaviour of the students .... their teacher.
(a) tempered (b) incensed
(c) aggrieved (d) clashed
(e) impeached

36. Although it is two years since this book was first published, its Pakistan edition has just been ....
(a) sold (b) started
(c) published (d) launched
(e) marketed

37. during drought, people .... God to bring rains.

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(a) provoke (b) evoke
(c) appeal (d) propitiate
(e) superimpose

38. The Union leader assured the workers that their grievances could be .... through negotiations.
(a) attended (b) heard
(c) settled (d) answered
(e) satisfied

39. The good is often .... with their bones.
(a) buried (b) covered
(c) exhumed (d) interred
(e) fleshed

40. If this interpretation is held valid, then the states are .... of power to plan, implement and monitor their schemes.
(a) awarded (b) invested
(c) relieved (d) delegated
(e) divested

41. He knew that social evils were only .... of deeper maladies.
(a) cause (b) indications
(c) part (d) consequences
(e) manifestations

42. Eight scientists have .... the national awards for outstanding contribution and dedication to the profession.
(a) bestowed (b) picked
(c) bagged (d) conferred
(e) discovered

43. The judge complimented the young witness for standing upto the .... cross examination.
(a) terrible (b) tedious
(c) arduous (d) lengthy
(e) gruelling

44. Defection is an unprincipled practice which can do .... damage to the democratic process.
(a) incalculable (b) inalienable
(c) intolerable (d) infallible
(e) indispensable

45. With the growing .... in the country the Government is gearing itself to quell the rebellion.
(a) disturbances (b) tension
(c) unrest (d) insurgency
(e) coup

46. It was .... hot, that day and the cable suffered the brunt of the heat.
(a) treacherously (b) acceptably
(c) unfailingly (d) unbelievably
(e) uncompromisingly

47. Sohail was to reach that afternoon but was .... up at Islamabad for some personal work.
(a) kept (b) held
(c) delayed

ANSWERS

1. d	2. d	3. a	4. e	5. e	6. a	7. d	8. c	9. b	10. b
11. d	12. b	13. e	14. a	15. c	16. b	17. e	18. c	19. b	20. d
21. c	22. d	23. c	24. e	25. e	26. d	27. e	28. e	29. d	30. c
31. c	32. d	33. c	34. e	35. b	36. d	37. b	38. c	39. d	40. e
41. e	42. c	43. e	44. a	45. c	46. d	47. b			

PRACTICE EXERCISE 3

Directions: In each of the following questions, pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

1. His companions prevailed upon him not to .... to violence.
(a) refer (b) resort
(c) prone (d) provoke
(e) pertain

2. No country can .... to practice a constant, rigid foreign policy in view of the world power dynamics.
(a) obliviate (b) anticipate
(c) afford (d) envisage
(e) visualise

3. If the President does not grant .... in his case, he will be hanged shortly.
(a) parole (b) release
(c) freedom (d) gratitude
(e) clemency

4. The cancer patients are .... into their mode of life for research purposes.
(a) diagnosed (b) checked
(c) probed (d) examined
(e) investigated

5. I request you to .... your crime.

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(a) apologise (b) agree
(c) confess (d) pardon
(e) submit

6. The payment was .... delayed this time because some of the supporting documents for the claim were missing.
(a) unduly (b) unjustifiably
(c) unforeseenly (d) undeservedly
(e) unquestioncab!y

7. The prisoner was released on .... for good behaviour.
(a) probation (b) bail
(c) parole (d) grounds
(e) guarantee

8. Although religion does not inhibit acquisition of wealth, the tenor of its teaching is to induce an attitude of .... to worldly things.
(a) indifference (b) hostility
(c) affinity (d) immunity
(e) attachment

9. .... eye witnesses, the news reporter gave a graphic description of how the fire broke.
(a) Reporting (b) Observing
(c) Seeing (d) Quoting
(e) Examining

10. The library expects you to return each and every book that you have ....
(a) demanded (b) taken (c) lent
(d) handed (e) given

11. .... between labour and management is inevitable in any industrial society.
(a) Controversy (b) Friction
(c) Association (d) Competition
(e) Coordination

12. This article tries to .... us with problems of poor nations so that we help them more effectively.
(a) allow (b) enable
(c) convince (d) project
(e) acquaint

13. One should develop a .... habit of going through a newspaper. some elected magazines and general literature.
(a) continuous (b) constant
(c) regular (d) persistent
(e) recurring

14. The current .... in global negotiations over the ban on nuclear test does not augur well for the future.
(a) moratorium (b) controversy
(c) insight (d) stalemate
(e) reapproachment

15. Improvement in efficiency and productivity has to be the key .... of policy in respect of both the public and the private sectors in the Five Year Plans.
(a) ingredient (b) purpose
(c) role (d) platform
(e) criterion

16. The skill and ease with which he repaired the machine proved that he is a/an .... mechanic.
(a) able (b) handy
(c) nimble (d) maladroit
(e) competent

17. The chemical warfare capability of Iraq is .... to aggression even by the Super powers.
(a) pretext (b) deterrent
(c) constraint (d) detriment
(e) precaution

18. Though the issue of bonus provision was not on the agenda of the meeting, the Chairman was sure that this would .... up.
(a) bring (b) shoot
(c) trickle (d) crop
(e) heat

19. They have decided to meet the Prime Minister in order to have their .... heard.
(a) agony (b) apathy (c) woes
(d) sorrow (e) sufferings

20. The foundation of all civilisations and societies is the ability of humans to .... with each other.
(a) bear (b) dispense (c) unite
(d) collaborate (e) exchange

21. The children .... crackers to celebrate the victory of their team.
(a) burst (b) fired (c) shot
(d) broke (e) released

22. The .... the council has passed against the magazine for their irresponsibility in reporting are justified.
(a) laws (b) ban (c) penalty
(d) codes (e) strictures

23. After a recent mild paralytic attack, his movements are .... restricted, otherwise he is still very active.
(a) entirely (b) nowhere (c) not
(d) slightly (e) frequently

24. His .... of the topic was so good that students had few doubts to raise at the end.
(a) handling (b) clarity

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(c) exposure (d) exposition
(e) picturisation

25. The purpose of education must be to .... attitudes as well as to impart knowledge and skills.
(a) manage (b) rationalise
(c) adjust (d) internalize
(e) channelise

26. Freedom and equality are the .... rights of every human being..
(a) inalienable (b) inscrutable
(c) incalculable (d) institutional'
(e) insufferable

27. The teacher .... upon the students the importance of studying science.
(a) taught (b) encouraged
(c) inflicted (d) appealed
(e) impressed

28. The older generation is .... in its outlook and hence cannot tolerate independent ideas of the youngsters.
(a) paradox (b) progressive
(c) liberal (d) orthodox
(e) restricted

29. Akram is the .... head of the family and commands a lot of respect from the family members.
(a) solely (b) strongest
(c) undisputed (d) full
(e) controversial

30. The audience .... at the end of the drama.
(a) appreciated (b) praised'
(c) appraised (d) exploded
(e) applauded

31. He has not yet attained the age of 21. He has, therefore, no .... to vote in this election.
(a) claim (b) authority
(c) power (d) right
(e) permission

32. A candidate in an election needs to conduct an .... campaign so as to become known as quickly as possible to the electorate.
(a) extensive (b) energetic
(c) elaborate (d) orderly
(e) intensive

33. The new industrial policy is a result of the confidence the government has in the .... of the Pakistan industry.
(a) opinion (b) existence
(c) status (d) maturity
(e) profitability

34. The most obvious reason for his lack of popularity was his .... to find fault with others.
(a) propensity (b) reluctance
(c) notoriety (d) ability
(e) premonition

35. Modern public sector managers have become quite .... in shifting their loyalties.
(a) overt (b) inept (c) learned
(d) adept (e) ignorant

36. The conference was successful, your style of presentation was ....; everyone liked it.
(a) valuable (b) difficult
(c) conducive (d) wonderful
(e) trustworthy

37. A large crowd used to .... to listen to his speech.
(a) follow (b) gather
(c) deliver (d) collect
(e) attract

38. The peasant's produce was .... in lieu of his previous year's rent.
(a) quelled (b) mobbed
(c) vanquished (d) captured
(e) confiscated

39. Most of the issues discussed in the meeting were trivial and only a few were ....
(a) practical (b) complex
(c) interesting (d) irrelevant
(e) significant

40. Many times newspapers .... the news to make it sensational.
(a) disturb (b) devalue
(c) distort (d) divulge
(e) disfigure

41. There is an urgent need for .... and rejuvenation of our old values.
(a) retention (b) projection
(c) relocation (d) establishment
(e) reaffirmation

42. Anwar is too .... as far as his food habits are concerned.
(a) enjoyable (b) fastidious
(c) curious (d) involved
(e) interesting

43. Even though Shahid is usually calm, he appeared .... and was walking up and down.
(a) disagreed (b) displeased
(c) disgraced (d) discontented

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(e) disconcerted

44. I am .... forward to our picnic scheduled in the next month.
(a) seeing (b) going (c) looking
(d) planning (e) organising

45. They decided to .... down their original plans for the bigger house and make it smaller.
(a) rule (b) turn (c) change
(d) scale (e) play

46. My father keeps all his .... papers in a lock and key.
(a) required (b) necessary
(c) useful (d) confidential
(e) enclosed

47. Everyone knows that he is not .... to hard work.
(a) trained (b) accustomed
(c) willing (d) suitable
(e) addicted

48. The Supreme Court had recently .... the government from implementing the Finance Commission Report in view of adverse economic situation in the country.
(a) abstained (b) avoided
(c) directed (d) withheld
(e) restrained

49. He made a slight .... of judgement for which he had to repent later.
(a) error (b) slip (c) mistake
(d) blunder (e) inexactness

50. Freedom is not a .... but our birth right.
(a) sin (b) gift (c) farce
(d) illusion (e) presentation

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. e	4. e	5. c	6. a	7. c	8. a	9. d	10. b
11. b	12. e	13. c	14. d	15. c	16. e	17. b	18. d	19. c	20. d
21. a	22. e	23. d	24. d	25. b	26. a	27. e	28. d	29. c	30. e
31. d	32. a	33. d	34. a	35. d	36. d	37. d	38. e	39. e	40. c
41. e	42. b	43. e	44. c	45. d	46. d	47. b	48. e	49. a	50. b

PRACTICE EXERCISE 4

1. She failed in the examination because none of her answers were .... to the questions asked.
(a) allusive (b) revealing
(c) pertinent (d) referential
(e) impeccable

2. There are .... views on the issue of giving bonus to the employees.
(a) independent (b) different
(c) modest (d) adverse
(e) valuable

3. Man who has committed such an .... crime must get the most severe punishment.
(a) injurious (b) uncharitable
(c) unworthy (d) abominable
(e) irreproachable

4. He has .... people visiting him at his house because he fears it will cause discomfort to neighbours.
(a) curtailed (b) requested
(c) stopped (d) warned
(e) forbidden

5. Although he never learnt to read, his exceptional memory and enquiring mind eventually made him a very .... man.
(a) dedicated (b) erudite
(c) pragmatic (d) benevolent
(e) charismatic

6. Traffic problems in Karachi are as serious as in any other city in Pakistan; and they are complicated by digging of roads by corporations on this or that
(a) reason (b) instance
(c) aspect (d) intention
(e) pretext

7. The defending champion justified his top .... by clinching the title.
(a) skill (b) form
(c) technique (d) supremacy
(e) billing

8. We must .... our students on subjects like health and sanitation besides the usual subjects.
(a) learn (b) teach
(c) insist (d) educate
(e) impart

9. The judge used his .... power and let him off with a reprimand.
(a) residuary (b) official
(c) legal (d) absolute

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(e) discretionary

10. He applied for and was .... legal aid by the Labour Ministry.
(a) offered (b) granted
(c) allowed (d) awarded
(e) implemented

11. The President called upon politicians not to .... themselves with communal and parochial forces.
(a) counter (b) favour
(c) cope (d) align
(e) confront

12. A glue produced by bees to .... their hives appears to contain antibiotic substances.
(a) collect (b) design
(c) build (d) decorate
(e) structure

13. The authorities are .... through the records of criminals to make arrangements for making security arrests.
(a) wading (b) waxing
(c) studying (d) scratching
(e) analysing

14. He very successfully .... all the allegations levelled against him.
(a) extricated (b) eradicated
(c) retaliated (d) rebutted
(e) protected

15. I want to have a .... of flats on rental basis.
(a) block (b) pack
(c) set (d) conclave
(e) suite

16. The passengers and crew members of the aeroplane had a .... escape when it was taking off from the runway.
(a) narrow (b) large
(c) little (d) brief
(e) better

17. He has already made up his mind on this issue. Now it is .... to argue with him.
(a) vague (b) futile
(c) coherent (d) contradictory
(e) useless

18. .... by people's perception it seems that democracy has succeeded in India.
(a) Following (b) Going
(c) Making (d) Planned
(e) Liked

19. Arif put on a very .... face when he said something silly and the contrast made everyone laugh.
(a) funny (b) comic
(c) serious (d) great
(e) humorous

20. The President asked people not to .... language for political or religious purposes.
(a) use (b) handle
(c) employ (d) exploit
(e) utilize

21. I am given to .... that you are going abroad.
(a) learn (b) think
(c) predict (d) understand
(e) apprehend

22. The police had to .... to force when the terrorists refused to surrender.
(a) confine (b) adhere
(c) resort (d) adapt
(e) respond

23. Manpower is the .... means of converting other resources to mankind's use and benefit.
(a) insuperable (b) inimitable
(c) indivisible (d) indispensable
(e) inequitable

24. Rights .... automatically to him who duly performs his duties.
(a) belong (b) transfer
(c) issue (d) accrue
(d) acquire

25. Zafar was so good at Algebra that his friends considered him to be a ....
(a) prodigy (b) prolocutor
(c) profligate (d) primeval
(e) prodigal

26. The petition before the Court prayed for .... the appointment orders issued by the management.
(a) granting (b) removing
(c) posting (d) quashing
(e) dismissing

27. The sale of the cassette .... to an astonishing figure of 20 lakh.
(a) jumped up (b) soared up
(c) shot up (d) went up
(e) rose up

28. In the departmental inquiry, it was denied that the police had committed any .... on people under their custody.
(a) injuries (b) crime
(c) blunder (d) beatings
(e) excesses

29. Salman's face spoke .... of the happiness he was feeling

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(a) elegantly (b) tons
(c) much (d) volumes
(e) forever

30. Only those who have completed eighteen years are .... to apply for this post.
(a) elected (b) leg' 'e
(c) selected (d) forc.
(e) eligible

31. How much did it .... to reac ardu by car?
(a) charge (b) price
(c) cost (d) estima.
(e) pay

32. Every one should .... himself against illness since medical care has now become expensive.
(a) vaccinate (b) insure
(c) brace (d) ensure
(e) inoculate

33. Since Salman stays far away from our place, we do not meet each other ....
(a) timely (b) rarely
(c) shortly (d) momentarily
(e) frequently

34. The crooks did not .... any resistance.
(a) put (b) show
(c) offer (d) exert
(e) exercise

35. The explorers' path was .... with dangers.
(a) beset (b) replete
(c) bestowed (d) exhausted
(e) afflicted

36. Changes in the socio-economic environment have generated a sense of .... crisis among the people.
(a) fearful (b) profound
(c) damaging (d) deliberate
(e) questionable

37. The unity and integrity of our country is not .... at any cost and cannot be a party issue.
(a) indispensable (b) debatable
(c) negotiable (d) questionable
(e) susceptible

38. Research has also .... the illusion that childhood dreams are pure innocence.
(a) accepted (b) observed
(c) dispelled (d) discovered
(e) established

39. Of the several issues that were discussed in the meeting, only a few were pertinent and most of them were ....
(a) futile (b) detached
(c) contrasting (d) irrelevant
(e) independent

40. The .... weather also affected the road transportation.
(a) non-relenting (b) inclement
(c) disrupted (d) iconoclast
(e) unbridled

41. Dowry is no longer permitted by law even in .... marr' ge.
(a) love (b) conventional
(c) natural (d) bigamous
(e) polygamous

42. His speech was disappointing; it .... all the major issues.
(a) projected (b) revealed
(c) skirted (d) analysed
(e) encompassed

43. After reaching New York, Salman will have to .... himself to the new surroundings.
(a) mix (b) develop
(c) submit (d) adapt
(e) acquaint

44. To say that a rectangle will never be a square because it is a rectangle is simply to .... the very thing you profess to prove.
(a) assume (b) insure
(c) ensure (d) subsume
(e) contradict

45. Belying his mother's worries, Rashid's behaviour throughout the function was ....
(a) immodest (b) impeccable
(c) imaginable (d) imperial
(e) impervious

46. Even if the most lenient and charitable view is taken, he cannot be completely .... of the blame.
(a) saved (b) stripped
(c) absolved (d) devoid
(e) dissolved

47. There is no doubt that one has to keep .... with the changing times.
(a) aside (b) oneself
(c) pace (d) himself
(e) tuning

46. Kamal's friends had nothing to offer him other than .... in his grief.
(a) friendship (b) kindness
(c) solution (d) consolation
(e) happiness

49. The party failed to .... enough volunteers to bring its traditional voters to the polling booths.

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(a) manage (b) collect
(c) mobilise (d) assemble
(e) accumulate

50. Robbers often act in .... with the police.
(a) connection (b) conformity
(c) collusion (d) co-ordination
(e) co-operation

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. d	4. c	5. b	6. e	7. e	8. d	9. e	10. b
11. d	12. c	13. a	14. d	15. c	16. a	17. b	18. b	19. c	20. d
21. d	22. c	23. d	24. d	25. a	26. d	27. c	28. e	29. d	30. e
31. c	32. b	33. e	34. c	35. a	36. b	37. c	38. c	39. d	40. b
41. a	42. c	43. d	44. d	45. b	46. c	47. c	48. d	49. c	50. c

PRACTICE EXERCISE 5

1. If a universal language really existed, people like tourists and businessmen would find it easier to .... with foreigners.
(a) transact (b) communicate
(c) deal (d) exchange

2. On account of his humiliating defeat in the recent elections, he appeared unusually .... when I called on him the other day.
(a) oppressed (b) repressed
(c) depressed (d) suppressed

3.. You need .... shoes for walking in the hills.
(a) good (b) comfortable
(c) satisfactory (d) sturdy

4. Amongst the two brothers, Salman being worthier often .... the younger Tariq.
(a) dominates (b) eclipses
(c) subdues (d) overshadows

5. It was difficult to see through the .... of the head lights of the cars.
(a) shine (b) glare
(c) dazzle (d) brilliance

6. The teacher ordered Kamal to leave the room and .... him to return.
(a) stopped (b) refused
(c) forbade (d) challenged

7. I hope you must have .... by now that failures are the stepping stones to success.
(a) known (b) felt
(c) decided (d) realised

8. The tyrant .... anyone whom he regarded as a rival.
(a) massacred (b) killed
(c) exterminated (d) slaughtered

9. In a little publicised deal, Coca Cola has .... the entire soft drink market in Afghanistan.
(a) conquered (b) swallowed
(c) captured (d) occupied

10. In spite of some ...., Ashiq is a good sportsman.
(a) felonies (b) mistakes
(c) offences (d) misdemeanours

11. Anisa........me of a girl I used to know.
(a) remembers (b) recalls
(c) recollects (d) reminds

12. The steam engine was .... by James Watt.
(a) discovered (b) manufactured
(c) created (d) invented

13. His most striking .... is the enthusiasm which he brings to everything he does.
(a) character (b) factor
(c) characteristic (d) attitude

14. Cholera is mainly .... through contaminated food and drinks
(a) conducted (b) transferred
(c) circulated (d) transmitted

15. Authority .... when it is not supported by the moral purity of its user.
(a) waits (b) crumbles
(c) empowers (d) prevails

16. When the courtier had advanced to the highest position attainable, his friends felt jealous about his having reached the ....
(a) vigil (b) precipice
(c) threshold (d) pinnacle

17. The bill in the Parliament was .... by fifty five votes.
(a) accepted (b) voted
(c) carried (d) opposed

18. The principal and staff have made .... efforts to enable the students to attend college on the days of the bus strike.
(a) integrated (b) deliberate
(c) concerted (d) systematic

19. We .... the family members after expressing our grief at the tragedy.

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(a) condoled (b) satisfied
(c) mourned (d) consoled

20. The defending champion .... to victory in just 30 minutes.
(a) led (b) rushed
(c) reached (d) cruised

21. In spite of our best efforts, we failed to .... any new facts from him.
(a) elicit (b) evoke
(c) eject (d) enlist

22. A number of advances in medicine would have been .... sooner if free enquiry had been common.
(a) secured (b) persisted
(c) achieved (d) propagated

23. His fired speeches .... the people to cry for justice and achieve it by their united efforts.
(a) prompted (b) inflamed
(c) instigated (d) inspired

24. This book is a useful ...... to our library.
(a) arrival (b) discovery
(c) asset (d) addition

25. The interior of the concert hall is .... to the eye.
(a) delicious (b) veritable
(c) visual (d) hopeless

26. No one likes to be forced into .... situations.
(a) humble (b)
(c) humiliating (d) infuriating

27. He admired precision in everything, but it never hampered his quick ....
(a) finalisation (b) dealing
(c) action (d) decision

28. He was not willing to accept the ....
(a) wrong (b) blame
(c) fault (d) sorry

29. The Government's economic policy includes certain projects for .... the living conditions of the poor.
(a) bettering (b) harmonising
(c) manipulating (d) doing away with

30. The reward is a .... of her service to mankind.
(a) momento (b) memorial
(c) recognition (d) witness

31. They have.........up the deficit.
(a) covered (b) filled
(c) made (d) pulled

32. A restaurant that presents spick and span look will naturally .... more customers.
(a) accommodate (b) invite
(c) avoid (d) attract

33. Though they did not speak to each other much, there was a .... understanding between them.
(a) placid (b) contractual
(c) tacit (d) verbal

34. My friend took his first pay to the bank to .... it in his account.
(a) deposit (b) deficit
(c) debit (d) demote

35. When Sadiq .... that he was guilty, he was pardoned.
(a) claimed (b) boasted
(c) confessed (d) confided

36. Family planning is essential for curbing the rapid .... in population.
(a) spread (b) increase
(c) spurt (d) augment

37. He was .... on meeting his boss yesterday only.
(a) keen (b) determined
(c) sure (d) decided

38. We must .... the tickets for the movie in advance.
(a) draw (b) buy
(c) remove (d) take

39. The Railways has .... a loss of Rs. 8 billion this year.
(a) obtained (b) derived
(c) incurred (d) formulated

40. One .... and you know who among them is the culprit.
(a) look (b) peep
(c) sight (d) gaze

41. When Saeed returned he gave his friends a short .... of his holiday.
(a) story (b) account
(c) tale (d) history

42. The ties that bind a family together are so .... that they can hardly withstand any strain.
(a) tenacious (b) twisted
(c) tenuous (d) tentative

43. The stenographer is very efficient. He is .... to his firm.
(a) a credit (b) a blessing
(c) an. asset (d) a boon

44. His death is a great blow, most terrible to ....
(a) bear (b) imagine
(c) accept (d) sustain

45. The music for film was .... by Javed.
(a) displayed (b) composed

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(c) demonstrated (d) made

46. The little girl .... for the light switch in the dark.
(a) groped (b) grappled
(c) gripped (d) grovelled

47. The summit meeting provided him the much .... shot in the arm.
(a) required (b) desired
(c) needed (d) urgent

48. If you drink too much, it will .... your judgement
(a) obstruct (b) impede
(c) impair (d) hinder

49. The government should provide attractive tax .... to create the market for quality goods.
(a) controls (b) incentives
(c) revenues (d) structures

50. Each cause conditions a .... effect and there can be no cause without effect.
(a) specific (b) relevant
(c) requisite (d) proper

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. d	5. c	6. b	7. d	8. c	9. c	10. d
11. d	12. d	13. c	14. d	15. b	16. d	17. c	18. c	19. d	20. d
21. a	22. c	23. d	24. d	25. b	26. c	27. d	28. b	29. a	30. c
31. c	32. d	33. c	34. a	35. c	36. b	37. a	38. b	39. c	40. a
41. b	42. c	43. c	44. a	45. b	46. a	47. c	48. c	49. b	50. a

PRACTICE EXERCISE 6

Directions : Each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words are given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice.

1. The young man lost his way in the forest and found that he had become a/an .... to the dacoits.
(a) enemy (b) adversary
(c) decoy (d) quarry

2. The firm .... its workers well.
(a) treated (b) regarded
(c) behaved (d) cared

3. Barring last minute surprise he is .... to become the President of the Committee.
(a) designed (b) poised
(c) elected (d) endorsed

4. He sold his property because he was under a lot of ....
(a) account (b) debt
(c) loan (d) credit

5. My boss .... my request to increase my allowance.
(a) refused (b) denied
(c) resisted (d) withheld

6. The accused .... having made any statement.
(a) declined (b) refused
(c) denied (d) rejected

7. The problems suggested by style as a sign and index of personality may be .... from many points of view.
(a) approached (b) encountered
(c) confronted (d) upheld

8. The cabinet's........ to establish a shelter for the needy has been accepted.
(a) argument (b) decision
(c) view (d) proposal

9. Some people in Punjab .... from voting at the last elections.
(a) refused (b) refrained
(c) denied (d) abstained

10. He is a person of sound character and .... disposition.
(a) amicable (b) amiable
(c) morous (d) beneficent

11. To break the stalemate over the controversial issue, the Prime Minister held discussions today with four other leaders to .... a consensus.
(a) emerge (b) win
(c) evolve (d) capture

12. Waking at three o'clock, I heard the .... of thunder.
(a) clank (b) crackle
(c) rumble (d) ripple

13. Rehana had a cold and couldn't go to the party, so I bought her a cake to make up for her ....
(a) disillusion (b) disappointment
(c) disgust (d) depression

14. If negotiations are to prove fruitful, there must

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not only be sincerity on each side, but there must also be .... in the sincerity of the other side.

(a) certainty (b) substance
(c) faith (d) belief

15. Jail officials .... that the plot for the escape may have been hatched by local criminals.

(a) doubt (b) suspect
(c) hold (d) believe

16. Known as devout and serious person, she also has a .... sense of humour.

(a) good (b) better
(c) quick (d) beautiful

17. Judicial decrees may not change the heart, but they can .... the heartless.

(a) subdue (b) regulate
(c) transform (d) disarm

18. Untouchability is still in vogue and atrocities are being .... against poor people.

(a) perpetuated (b) transmitted
(c) Executed (d) perpetrated

19. The .... is working on wood.

(a) artefact (b) artiste
(c) artist (d) artisan

20. The .... arts are those that pertain to writing or drawing.

(a) cartographic (b) graphic
(c) elocutionery (d) theatrical

21. I tried to give him some good advice but he .... to listen.

(a) prevented (b) avoided
(c) refused (d) denied

22. Due to stringent financial conditions of the firm, several workers have been declared........

(a) extra (b) abundant
(c) redundant (d) superfluous

23. One of the time-tested ways of remembering a series of items is known as a .... device.

(a) intellectual (b) schematic
(c) mnemonic (d) ingenious

24. When the bus was at full speed, its brakes failed and an accident was ....

(a) inevitable (b) infallible
(c) essential (d) undeniable

25. He .... all his energies to bear upon the task.

(a) brought (b) devoted
(c) put (d) organised

26. A cup of water was enough to .... his thirst.

(a) satisfy (b) appease
(c) quench (d) extinguish

27. The .... of the Minister's statement cannot be verified by people who have no access to official records.

(a) validity (b) veracity
(c) ambiguity (d) verbosity

28. The lost child was .... to his parents.

(a) restored (b) sent
(c) dispatched (d) returned

29. If something is beyond the .... of human knowledge man can know nothing about it.

(a) edge (b) view
(c) end (d) boundary

30. The liquid seems .... but I am sure that it will prove poisonous.

(a) innocuous (b) insane
(c) incongruent (d) inflammable

31. There is a .... possibility of an understanding between India and Pakistan on the nuclear issue.

(a) high (b) distinct
(c) sound (d) clear

32. The higher class students should be careful as regards discipline as the youngsters tend to .... them.

(a) mimic (b) ape
(c) simulate (d) emulate

33. The prolonged illness left him totally ....

(a) enervated (b) invalid
(c) indisposed (d) healthy

34. The .... arguments put forth for not disclosing the facts did not impress anybody.

(a) convincing (b) specious
(c) intemperate (d) spurious

35. The boy made good .... in his studies.

(a) progress (b) development
(c) growth (d) advancement

36. It was .... that a mind so pure and searching could miss the truth.

(a) likely (b) unlikely
(c) possibly (d) scarcely

37. The punch made the boxer .... with pain.

(a) grumble (b) gape
(c) wince (d) fumble

38. He tried to .... himself against a horde of ruffians.

(a) save (b) collect
(c) defend (d) support

39. It is equally important to .... one's goal, as it is to set one.

(a) obtain (b) realize
(c) establish (d) prove

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40. The poor fellow can't even afford daily food, …….. alone buying a house.
(a) cast (b) forget
(c) let (d) leave

41. It is a rugged, restless and uncertain existence that the …….. lead.
(a) travelers (b) nomads
(c) sailors (d) tourists

42. Handle with care, it is ……..
(a) agile (b) volatile
(c) ductile (d) fragile

43. The annual …….. of industrial products has risen enormously in recent years.
(a) outlay (b) outcome
(c) output (d) outbreak

44. Prospective candidates have to prove that they have sufficient money to cover their …….. and tuition.
(a) boarding (b) lodging
(c) sustenance (d) maintenance

45. We had a …….. of warm weather in March.
(a) period (b) phase
(c) time (d) spell

46. Tension is likely to …….. in the Kashmir Valley now.
(a) decline (b) drop
(c) ease (d) fall

47. The degrees were awarded in the annual ……..
(a) conference (b) convention
(c) convolution (d) convocation

48. What's so special about it is that the author has tried to …….. all the worth while information in this book into a few pages.
(a) compact (b) abstract
(c) contract (d) condense

49. He is …….. dancer.
(a) a skilled (b) an adept
(c) an adapt (d) an adopt

50. Her parents will never give their …….. to such an unsuitable match.
(a) willingness (b) agreement
(c) consent (d) acquiescence

ANSWERS

1. d	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. a	6. c	7. a	8. d	9. b	10. b
11. c	12. c	13. b	14. c	15. b	16. a	17. a	18. d	19. d	20. b
21. c	22. c	23. c	24. a	25. a	26. c	27. b	28. a	29. d	30. a
31. b	32. d	33. a	34. b	35. a	36. b	37. c	38. c	39. b	40. d
41. b	42. d	43. c	44. a	45. d	46. c	47. d	48. d	49. a	50. c

PRACTICE EXERCISE 7

Directions: Fill in the blanks in the following sentences by selecting the most appropriate alternative from amongst the four choices given under each sentence.

1. Through perseverance and hard work we can keep the …….. of liberty burning even during dark and trying times.
(a) flame (b) lamp
(c) goal (c) light

2. If arms race goes on between the super powers, chances for world peace will be ……..
(a) hindered (b) elapsed
(c) nipped (d) jeopardized

3. Planets move in elliptical …….. round the sun.
(a) figures (b) orbits
(c) shapes (d) circles

4. Election …….. by both the rival contestants was in full swing.
(a) propaganda (b) canvassing
(c) campaigning (d) publicity

5. Since the road was closed for repairs he took the ……..
(a) deviation (b) digression
(c) diversion (d) divergence

6. The helpful onlooker was badly injured when he tried to …….. to end the quarrel.
(a) intrude (b) intervene
(c) interfere (d) intimidate

7. Take possession of the records immediately lest they are …….. with.
(a) tampered (b) destroyed
(c) mishandled (d) malhandled

8. We should always make a …….. selection of books.
(a) just (6) judicial
(c) judicious (d) justified

9. He was an …….. who was fond of weird pets.
(a) ambitious (b) amiable
(c) eccentric (d) emotional

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10. He is .... for his evil deeds.
(a) notorious (b) famous
(c) celebrated (d) noted

11. The table drawer was .... and could not be opened.
(a) barred (b) fastened
(c) bound (d) jammed

12. Once you suspect a person of double dealing, you ought to keep him at arm's ....
(a) width (b) length
(c) distance (d) aim

13. The children were eagerly waiting to eat a .... cake.
(a) delicate (b) dainty
(c) appetising (d) delicious

14. And why did the police suspect you? It just does not make any .... to me.
(a) truth (b) reason
(c) point (d) sense

15. She is .... for the final round of the competition.
(a) declared (b) decided
(c) qualified (d) superior

16. Have you heard the .... news?
(a) late (b) later
(c) latest (d) latter

17. A relief team was sent to .... food and medicine among the refugees.
(a) sanction (b) distribute
(c) contribute (d) separate

18. Some of our external problems have completely .... our national leaders.
(a) beguiled (b) belaboured
(c) baffled (d) blustered

19. He was one of the .... spirits behind the 'Quit India' Movement
(a) strong (b) rising
(c) amazing (d) moving

20. Burglary is a ....
(a) evil (b) sin
(c) vice (d) crime

21. He was .... with a serious crime.
(a) convicted (b) accused
(c) condemned (d) charged

22. It was a .... moment for Iftikhar when he finally gathered up his courage and told Aruna that he loved her.
(a) trying (b) poignant
(c) complicated (d) distressing

23. I .... missed the train this morning as I got up late.
(a) quite (b) scarcely
(c) narrowly (d) hardly

24. A speedy response is one that is made with ....
(a) surmise (b) ,grimaces
(c) alacrity (d) fear

25. Parliamentary democracy demands discipline and .... to the rules.
(a) adherence (b) obligation
(c) subjection (d) liability

26. The increasing .... of the oceanic water because of dumping of nuclear waste is posing a serious challenge to the survival of the marine life.
(a) depletion (b) degeneration
(c) density (d) contamination

27. Macbeth was .... by his wife to commit the murder of Duncan.
(a) forced (b) excited
(c) instigated (d) incited

28. He bought new shoes last month but they are already .... out.
(a) given (b) gone
(c) knocked (d) worn

29. Make the most of a bad ....
(a) bargain (b) job
(c) business (d) work

30. His .... for his brother's son knew no bounds.
(a) reverie (b) melange
(c) ill-will (d) malignity

31; The lovers were meeting each other secretly, but their .... affair was soon known to everyone.
(a) clandestine (b) candid
(c) unknown (d) covert

32. Inflation will never be brought under control while prices continue to ....
(a) mount (b) fly
(c) ascend (d) soar

33. They were awaiting official .... of the news they had heard from a friend.
(a) ratification (b) confirmation
(c) sanction (d) recommendation

34. They offered a .... of incentives to attract qualified people for the post.
(a) bundle (b) assurance
(c) package (d) gift

35. Those who have .... the transition from villages to cities have been able to secure good jobs.

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(a) tried (b) arranged
(c) planned (d) managed

36. Success gives only .... pleasure.
(a) mordant (b) momentary
(c) monotonous (d) momentous

37. The striking transport operators have decided to .... their agitation.
(a) intensify (b) prolong
(c) worsen (d) aggravate

38. The speaker .... the scope of his paper on 'Work- ethic' at the outset.
(a) declined (b) ascribed
(c) defined (d) delineated

39. The point you are raising is not .... to the subject.
(a) proper (b) fit
(c) required (d) pertinent

40. You cannot devise a method which .... all possibility of error.
(a) ignores (b) avoids
(c) excludes (d) includes

41. He .... in wearing the old fashioned coat in spite of his wife's disapproval.
(a) resists (b) desists
(c) persists (d) insists

42. The .... of nuclear power feel that it is one of the most dangerous developments in modern civilisation.
(a) activists (b) antagonists
(c) victims (d) opponents

43. The house is in a terrible state; the paint on the doors is .... badly.
(a) flaking (b) rotting
(c) eroding (d) decaying

44. A man who is well-bred and honourable invariably shows .... for the feelings of other people.
(a) complacence (b) concern
(c) consideration (d) contempt

45. The Board called on a meeting to .... the financial situation of the Company.
(a) revise (b) cover
(c) review (d) support

46. To promote trade, it is necessary for the government to .... restrictions on exports.
(a) reduce (b) relax
(c) break (d) modify

47. We had a .... of warm weather in February.
(a) phase (b) length
(c) spell (d) time

48. The landlord has threatened to .... me, if I do not vacate the house by next month.
(a) charge (b) sue
(c) suspend (e) accuse

49. The Spanish regarded him as an .... and called him a villain.
(a) imposter (b) apostle
(c) informer (d) archer

50. This item will not figure in the .... for today's meeting.
(a) list (b) schedule
(c) programme (d) agenda

ANSWERS

1. a	2. d	3. b	4. c	5. c	6. b	7. a	8. c	9. c	10. a
11. d	12. b	13. d	14. d	15. c	16. c	17. b	18. c	19. d	20. d
21. d	22. b	23. c	24. c	25. a	26. d	27. d	28. d	29. a	30. d
31. a	32. d	33. b	34. c	35. d	36. d	37. a	38. d	39. d	40. c
41. c	42. c	43. a	44. c	45. c	46. b	47. c	48. b	49. a	50. d

PRACTICE EXERCISE 8

Directions: Of the four alternatives given under each sentence, find the one that best fits into the blank space.

1. It is impossible for an ordinary mortal to .... all these figures to memory.
(a) keep (b) commit
(c) retain (d) hoard

2. Experts fail to understand the .... behind the decision.
(a) ideology (b) judgement
(c) politics (d) rationale

3. Many of the advances of civilisation have been conceived by young people just on the .... of adulthood.
(a) horizon (b) boundary
(c) peak (d) threshold

4. The servant, obeyed the master's orders in

.... manner.

(a) candid (b) plaintive
(c) obsequious (d) complaisant

5. The ship was .... from its course by bad weather.
(a) drawn (b) diverted
(c) distracted (d) pushed

6. Can anything .... a mother's love for her child?
(a) exchange (b) replace
(b) compensate (d) displace

7. The accused .... that he had met the deceased before.
(a) remarked (b) refused
(c) exclaimed (d) denied

8. Liaquat Ali Khan's life .... some of the greatest events of the century.
(a) overcame (b) spanned
(c) included (d) encompassed

9. His father-in-law .... him up in business.
(a) made (b) put
(c) built (d) set

10. There was an .... silence after the announcement.-
(a) awkward (b) uneasy
(c) eternal (d) eerie

11. This was the first time Rashid had been found guilty. He had no .... convictions.
(a) past (b) earlier
(c) previous (d) former

12. There was no .... of projects to be posed for aid.
(a) want (b) paucity
(c) dearth. (d) scarcity

13. The .... to distinguish differences is the basis of science and art.
(a) power (b) tact
(c) strength (d) wisdom

14. The firm is .... heavy losses due to wrong policies.
(a) making (b) maintaining
(c) incurring (d) reporting

15. The basic issue is that the system of education has got .... within.
(a) oppressed (b) exhausted
(c) corroded (d) deteriorated

16. The Defence Minister said today that the Government was determined to .... the accord and fulfil the legitimate aspirations of the people.
(a) perform (b) practise
(c) implement (d) entertain

17. Speeding and blocking are traffic offences which lead to .... accidents.
(a) winsome (b) urban
(c) gruesome (d) minor

18. He did not make a single .... to any controversial matter in his speech.
(a) illusion (b) allusion
(c) elision (d) elucidation

19. The strike in the paper mill has resulted in a .... loss.
(a) commendable (b) voluminous
(c) colossal (d) comprehensive

20. However, the group's long term strategy is to .... on core sector businesses connected with infrastructure and energy.
(a) depend (b) breed
(c) develop (d) concentrate

21. He begged leave of the king on the .... that he had to attend his ill wife.
(a) offer (b) excuse
(c) pardon (d) pretext

22. Finding that there was no use moving any further, the officer ordered the army's ....
(a) withdrawal (b) retreat
(c) restoration (d) revival

23. Iqra .... a sum of Rs. 200 out of the bank every Monday.
(a) extracts (b) draws
(c) obtains (d) pulls

24. We offered a .... of incentives to attract a new banker.
(a) bundle (b) assurance
(c) gift (d) package

25. These facts had been .... into them.
(a) digested (b) dictated
(c) drummed (d) spoken

26. Every individual wishes to lead a .... life.
(a) respected (b) respectful
(c) respectable (d) respective

27. I have lost my purse. Can I .... some money from you?
(a) borrow (b) hire
(c) demand (d) loan

28. The more your action and thought are allied and ...., the happier you grow.
(a) invincible (b) divergent
(c) integrated (d) unravelled

29. You must .... facts and not run away from the truth.
(a) realise (b) notice

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(c) face (d) know

30. Some students are .... and want to take only the courses for which they see immediate value.
   (a) indolent (b) foolish
   (c) pragmatic (d) theoretical

31. A cheerful man .... all difficulties and hardships with a smile on his face.
   (a) challenges (b) embraces
   (c) resists (d) endures

32. Such .... clothes did not appeal to her nor did they suit her.
   (a) simple (b) laudy
   (c) ornate (d) fatuous

33. He requested all his office .... to join him at the party.
   (a) comrades (b) companions
   (c) colleagues (d) collaborators

34. He knew what he was doing was right and so their catcalls did not .... him.
   (a) worry (b) threaten
   (c) faze (d) disconcert

35. I listened, but I had no idea what he was .... about.
   (a) saying (b) telling
   (c) talking (d) discussing

36. The doctor was overcome with .... when he came to know that the patient had died due to negligence on his part.
   (a) conscience (b) remorse
   (c) humiliation (d) emotion

37. Although I have been interested in photography, yet I am only a/an ....
   (a) novice (b) amateur
   (c) apprentice (d) unprofessional

38. You will have to face some practical problems when you start .... this plan.
   (a) prosecuting (b) projecting
   (c) prescribing (d) proscribing

39. There are various hobbies for us to .... in our leisure hours.
   (a) pursue (b) follow
   (c) absorb (d) contribute

40. Every Shakespearean hero has an internal .... in his character.
   (a) fault (b) defect
   (c) flaw (d) weakness

41. Statistics are .... as a means of determining public opinion.
   (a) unreliable (b) dubious
   (c) uncertain (d) phoney

42. He was able to .... his small income by working in a hotel at night.
   (a) amplify (b) supplement
   (c) expand (d) multiply

43. The solution to the problem .... me.
   (a) outgrew (b) outraged
   (c) evaded (d) undermined

44. This test .... no previous knowledge of the subject: any graduate is expected to complete it successfully.
   (a) concerns (b) presupposes
   (c) assumes (d) necessitates

45. The clever politician .... his way to the ministerial position in a short time.
   (a) faked (b) wangled
   (c) scaled (d) moved

46. The rainwater that does not flow to the rivers, ... beneath the soil to form underground water.
   (a) flows (b) penetrates
   (c) seeps (d) percolates

47. The river overflowed its .... and flooded the area.
   (a) banks (b) limits
   (c) edges- (d) fronts

48. Questions will be answered by a .... of experts.
   (a) group (b) staff
   (c) band (d) panel

49. Being well qualified, he has good .... in the profession.
   (a) prospectus (b) perspectives
   (c) prospects (d) prospectives

50. The .... animal was on the look out for food.
   (a) uncivilized (b) wild
   (c) primitive (d) savage

ANSWERS

1. b	2. d	3. d	4. d	5. c	6. b	7. d	8. b	9. d	10. b
11. b	12. c	13. d	14. c	15. c	16. c	17. c	18. b	19. c	20. d
21. d	22. b	23. b	24. d	25. c	26. c	27. a	28. c	29. c	30. c
31. d	32. b	33. c	34. c	35. c	36. b	37. a	38. b	39. a	40. c
41. a	42. b	43. c	44. c	45. b	46. d	47. a	48. d	49. c	50. b

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PRACTICE EXERCISE 9

Directors: Each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice.

1. The brilliant students will be .... scholarships.
   (a) honoured (b) awarded
   (c) rewarded (d) forwarded
2. The dictionary of a language .... usage.
   (a) prescribes (b) describes
   (c) decides (d) imbibes
3. "Mind your own business", he said ....
   (a) meekly (b) heavily
   (c) sharply (d) clumsily
4. He had incurred such heavy debts that nothing short of a .... could save him from bankruptcy.
   (a) loan (b) windfall
   (c) lottery (d) miracle
5. According to corporate circles, he is pushing through the merger to create a financially .... company in the processed foods business, the group's thrust area for the 1990s.
   (a) straight (b) powerful
   (c) leading (d) acceptable
6. One of the most .... events in the history of Pakistan was the attainment of its freedom.
   (a) effeminate (b) epochal
   (c) enterprising (d) greatest
7. The glib .... of the sales girl helped her a lot in her profession.
   (a) patter (5) chatter
   (c) tapping (d) jabber
8. A stone that goes on rolling .... no moss.
   (a) gets (b) accumulates
   (c) collects (d) gathers
9. Even after a long discussion, the committee could not reach a .... decision.
   (a) cordial (b) joint
   (c) unanimous (d) common
10. The British are generally .... as a far more inventive collection of individuals.
    (a) consigned (b) characterised
    (c) expected (d) recognised
11. The doctor gave the woman a .... to calm her down.
    (a) tonic (b) sedative
    (c) antiseptic (d) antidote
12. He was extremely ....; he would believe anything you told him.
    (a) believable (b) gullible
    (c) affable (d) reliable
13. Several of our players were injured, so our losing the match was almost ....
    (a) necessary (b) indispensable
    (c) inevitable (d) inexcusable
14. The naked human eye cannot .... minute flaws in complicated mechanisms.
    (a) understand (b) detect
    (c) comprehend (d) visualize
15. There could have been a war on it, but in the end reason ....
    (a) persisted (b) counted
    (c) prevailed (d) survived
16. My friend says that he drinks tea because it is the best .... in the world.
    (a) fluid (b) drink
    (c) beverage (d) liquid
17. Every human being in the developed country .... over five pounds of solid wastes per day in various forms.
    (a) contributes (b) fosters
    (c) produces (d) develops
18. By sheer hard work, Sohail has .... out a niche for himself in the field of journalism.
    (a) carved (b) worked
    (c) derived (d) accomplished
19. The President of the Students' Union played into the hands of some political leaders and .... the students to go on a strike.
    (a) invited (b) ignited
    (c) instigated (d) inspired
20. We should not mix with those men who have an .... reputation.
    (a) unsafe (b) unsavoury
    (c) unsteady (d) unsanctified
21. They are refugees in need of ....
    (a) renovation (b) recapitulation
    (c) restoration (d) rehabilitation
22. The teacher promised to .... a prize to the boy who stood first in the class.
    (a) reward (b) award
    (c) promote (d) secure
23. If our friends are not able to take us in their car, we must make .... arrangements to go to the airport.
    (a) possible (b) alternate

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(c) another (d) alternative

24. Please do not .... the offer made by the Chairman.
(a) refrain (b) refute
(c) refuse (d) refuge

25. It is generally believed that the rats are the first to leave a .... ship.
(a) moving (b) anchored
(c) sinking (d) drowning

26. My mother upset the kettle of boiling water and .... her right hand badly.
(a) wounded (b) sizzled
(c) scorched (d) scalded

27. Legislation was passed to punish brokers who .... their clients' funds.
(a) devour (b) defalcate
(c) devastate (d) embezzle

28. The figures were barely .... in the dim light.
(a) obvious (b) perceived
(c) perceptive (d) susceptible

29. It is my considered opinion that English education in the manner it has been given has .... the English educated Pakistani's.
(a) emasculated (b) exocommunicated
(c) castrated (d) intimidated

30. .... learning does not help the mental growth of a student.
(a) Guided (b) Rote
(c) Assisted (d) Fast

31. The new Ambassador presented his .... to the President at a formal ceremony.
(a) documents (b) credentials
(c) papers (d) testimonials

32. The accused denied having committed the crime but could advance no sound arguments to the charges.
(a) refuse (b) repress
(c) refute (d) reproof

33. My mother always kept .... cash for day-to-day expenses in the drawer.
(a) small (b) little
(c) running (d) petty

34. The outlines of the figure were barely .... in the darkness.
(a) susceptible (b) obvious
(c) perceptive (d) perceived

35. Manuring in agricultural fields increases ....
(a) income (b) fertility
(c) profitability (d) productivity

36. We did not have the .... idea of the problems involved in the work.
(a) closest (b) feeblest
(c) weakest (d) faintest

37. The whole lot of us .... a sigh of relief when he finally emigrated to Canada.
(a) showed (b) breathed
(c) heaved (d) expressed

38. Life is to death as pleasure is to
(a) suffering (b) pain
(c) poverty (d) anguish

39. A bad workman .... with his tools.
(a) plays (b) works
(c) quarrels (d) fights

40. Orchestral players are .... behind screens, and at no time do the judges bear their names.
(a) confined (b) conditioned
(c) visualised (d) auditioned

41. Giving to his sons the key to success, he slept a (an) .... sleep.
(a) perennial (b) amiable
(c) ephemeral (d) eternal

42. At one point, it looked as if an area of agreement would .... specially over the issue of productivity linked wages.
(a) emerge (b) grow
(c) develop (d) come out

43. Reason is the highest faculty .... on man by his creator.
(a) entrusted (b) endowed
(c) bestowed (d) conferred

44. A speedy response is one that is made with ....
(a) surmise (b) alacrity
(c) grimaces (d) fear

45. Man must .... now to stop pollution.
(a) act (b) operate
(c) behave (d) perform

46. The principal was .... through some papers when I went there to meet him.
(a) shearing (b) sheafing
(c) shuffling (d) shelving

47. Laser is a (an) .... of Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation,
(a) homonym (b) acronym
(c) malaprop (d) collocation

48. The annual .... of industrial products has risen enormously in recent years.
(a) outbreak (b) output
(c) outcome (d) outlay

49. The young man was quickly promoted when his Managing Director saw how .... he was.
(a) assiduous (b) cursory

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(c) indigent (d) lethargic

50. The bank clerk tried to .... money from his friend's account.

(a) empower (b) embellish
(c) embroil (d) embezzle

ANSWERS

1. b	2. b	3. c	4. d	5. b	6. b	7. a	8. d	9. c	10. d
11. b	12. b	13. c	14. b	15. c	16. c	17. c	18. a	19. c	20. b
21. d	22. b	23. d	24. c	25. c	26. d	27. b	28. c	29. a	30. b
31. b	32. c	33. d	34. c	35. d	36. d	37. c	38. b	39. c	40. d
41. d	42. a	43. c	44. b	45. a	46. c	47. b	48. b	49. a	50. d

PRACTICE EXERCISE 10

Directions: Of the four alternatives given under each sentence, find the one that best fits into the blank space.

1. He knew everything better than anybody else, and it was an affront to his .... vanity that you should disagree with him.
(a) overwrought (b) overwhelming
(c) overweening (d) overstrung

2. She .... people who are good at sports.
(a) supports (b) admires
(c) attracts (d) appeals

3. From the shape of the present circumstances, he still cannot .... what's going to happen next.
(a) declare (b) foresee
(c) prognosticate (d) prodigy

4. He wanted to help .... poverty.
(a) diminish (b) reduce
(c) dwindle (d) deplete

5. He married many times, yet happiness .... him and he remained miserable as before.
(a) eluded (b) disappointed
(c) escaped (d) absconded

6. A .... thief was caught by the police last night.
(a) famous (b) popular
(c) renowned (d) notorious

7. The Government is confident that the standard of living will begin to .... again soon.
(a) revive (b) lift
(c) fluorish (d) rise

8. India believes in tolerance, not in .... acceptance or rejection.
(a) alienation (b) bigotry
(c) prejudice (d) aggression

9. All the employees of the firm are .... to a fortnight's holiday.
(a) allowed (b) entitled
(c) required (d) able

10. The court of conscience .... all other courts.
(a) surpasses (b) excels
(c) supercedes (d) tresspasses

11. The plant has been growing steadily, but of late its growth has ....
(a) shortened (b) thwarted
(c) retarded (d) hastened

12. Ambition is one of those .... which are never satisfied.
(a) needs (b) ideas
(c) passions (d) fancies

13. The prisoner was .... to answering any of my questions.
(a) inverse (b) adverse
(c) reverse (d) averse

14. Dying is a very ...., dreary affair.
(a) boring (b) dull
(c) monotonous (d) drab

15. The new industrial policy is a result of the confidence the government has in the .... of the Pakistan industry.
(a) status (b) profitability
(c) existence (d) maturity

16. The senior officials of the Ministry charged the secretary with gross .... of duty and so suspended him.
(a) disregard (b) negligence
(c) laxity (d) dishonesty

17. The resulting of his probing was .... evidence all pointing to a serious treachery.
(a) incriminating (b) dangerous
(c) frivolous (d) intimidatory

18. His parents did not pay .... attention to his studies.
(a) suitable (b) just
(c) remarkable (d) proper

19. The top ranking student .... his success in his studies to his Headmaster's guidance.

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(a) accounts (b) refers
(c) attributes (d) claims

20. I do not .... with the views expressed in your newspaper.
(a) confirm (b) coincide
(c) compromise (d) concur

21. The communalist represents the .... of everything noble that we have inherited from our culture and history.
(a) antagonism (b) immorality
(c) antidote (d) antithesis

22. Despite her pleas, the mistress did not ....to her request.
(a) accede (b) convince
(c) favour (d) approve

23. He could not stay here longer because he was not .... to such environment.
(a) adept (b) addicted
(c) accustomed (d) conducive

24. He is greatly admired for his behaviour ....
(a) decrepit (b) decorative
(c) decadent (d) decorous

25. His moral decadence was marked by his .... from the ways of integrity and honesty.
(a) declivity (b) departure
(c) obsession (d) opprobrium

26. Nobody can say what .... him to commit this crime.
(a) excited (b) attracted
(c) prompted (d) roused

27. A public figure loves to be the .... of a cartoonist.
(a) favourite (b) subject
(c) butt (d) model

28. The meeting .... with a vote of thanks.
(c) closed (d) finished
(c) stopped (d) concluded

29. The country needs a .... government to tackle the challenges it faces today.
(a) sustained (b) stable
(c) stationary (d) stagnant

30. The environment was .... to his work and that's why he succeeded.
(a) suitable (b) confirming
(c) conducive (d) adequate

31. His .... income does not allow him to buy a new scooter.
(a) small (b) meagre
(c) spare (d) scarce

32. It is difficult to believe what he tells us because his account of any event is always full of .... of all sorts.
(a) discrepancies (b) differences
(c) discretions (d) distinctions

33. The poor women of the village could only afford........ not costly ornaments.
(a) anklets (b) danglers
(c) doubles (d) adornments

34. As the waves rose and the ship tossed, many of the passengers felt ....
(a) lethargic (b) tremulous
(c) subdued (d) queasy

35. To explain his design to his visitor, the architect .... a simple plan on the blackboard.
(a) constructed (b) made
(c) sketched (d) built

36. The government should crush with a heavy hand all the gangs of terrorists and foil their .... design against the integrity of our nation.
(a) foolish (b) nefarious
(c) ugly (d) undesirable

37. One .... and you know who among them is the culprit.
(a) gaze (b) peep
(c) look (d) sight

38. The speaker .... the scope of his paper on 'Work ethic' at the outset.
(a) defined (b) delineated
(c) ascribed (d) declined

39. The criminal seems to have acted in .... with three others.
(a) collision (b) collusion
(c) cohesion (d) coalition

40. He .... a lot over the pros and cons of the issue but could arrive at no fruitful result.
(a) envisioned (b) contemplated
(c) embodied (d) envisaged

41. If an indelible ink is used, this will not be ....
(a) observed (b) obligated
(c) obliterated (d) obviated

42. The custom officers ...... gold worth Rs. 1 crore from the smugglers.
(a) snatched (b) captured
(c) mobbed (d) confiscated

43. The accused .... to answer any questions in the absence of his lawyer.
(a) declined (b) denied
(c) denounced (d) detested

44. On account of the dearth of grass on the arid plains the cattle became ....
(a) jubilant (b) emaciated
(c) flippant (d) agitated

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45. The new Science teacher ..... a great respect from his students.
(a) observed (b) acquired
(c) attained (d) commanded

46. His .... helped him rise so high in life.
(a) cleverness , (b) wisdom
(c) cunningness (d) genius

47. The sound of the running water of the stream had a pleasantly .... effect on me.
(a) sonorous (b) amusing
(c) loud (d) somnolent

48. The speaker painted a .... picture of hunger in parts of Pakistan.
(a) poignant (b) passionate
(c) parsimonious (d) chimirical

49. The .... statues resembled ludicrous figures found in ancient monuments.
(a) grotesque (b) impressive
(c) gregarious (d) magnificent

50. Some regions of our country still remain .... to the average man.
(a) impenetrable (b) impermeable
(c) inaccessible (d) impossible

ANSWERS

1. d	2. b	3. c	4. b	5. b	6. d	7. d	8. b	9. b	10. c
11. c	12. c	13. d	14. b	15. d	16. b	17. a	18. d	19. c	20. d
21. d	22. a	23. c	24. d	25. b	26. c	27. c	28. d	29. b	30. c
31. b	32. a	33. c	34. d	35. c	36. b	37. c	38. b	39. b	40. b
41. c	42. d	43. a	44. b	45. d	46. d	47. a	48. a	49. a	50. c

PRACTICE EXERCISE 11

Directions: In each of the following sentences, a blank has been given which can be filled correctly by one of the four alternatives given under it. That is your answer:

1. If the downward trend in revenues is not ......, the shortfall at the end of the year may be most astonishing.
(a) eliminated (b) controlled
(c) reversed (d) suppressed

2. All too often journalists fail to .... personal privacy.
(a) consider (b) regard
(c) respect (d) admire

3. Mr. Akmal was .... the Man of the Year by the Lion's Club Society.
(a) accounted (b) defined
(c) announced (d) designated

4. It .... to me that she was incurable.
(a) suggested (b) flashed
(c) happened (d) occurred

5. The controversy is likely to .... bad blood between the two communities
(a) involve (b) improve
(c) infuse (d) create

6. I became alert because I .... trouble around me.
(a) comprehended (b) sensed
(c) transcended (d) saw

7. The police had to be called to control a .... between two political groups.
(a) brawl (b) confusion
(c) riot (d) disturbance

8. He is in the habit of .... his head whenever anything goes wrong.
(a) hiding (b) losing
(c) protecting (d) loosing

9. I am feeling......better today.
(a) too (b) rather
(c) very (d) fairly

10. The driver suddenly applied the brakes when he saw a .... truck ahead of him.
(a) static (b) solitary
(c) stationary (d) immobile

11. When you were sick, it was your mother who........ you back to health.
(a) aroused (b) urged
(c) assured (d) nursed

12. The British were able to establish an empire in India, largely because the ruling Indian princes were ....
(a) disunited (b) disintegrated
(c) disjointed (d) disoriented

13. .... an accident, the train will arrive in time.
(a) besides (b) accepting
(c) despite (d) barring

14. Knowing that the news was a good one, he decided to be the ....

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(a) messenger (b) harbinger
(c) informer (d) instructor

15. It was .... of him to act so in the company of his friends.
(a) ridiculous (b) funny
(c) amusing (d) mocking

16. But the introductory fee does not stop after the initial handshake; brokers have to .... it up after each transaction.
(a) bring (b) give
(c) boost (d) cough

17. As a witness of the court, you have to be .... in your statement.
(a) short (b) accurate
(c) pointed (d) prompt

18. The organisers of the conference have .... the allegations made against them.
(a) retorted (b) repulsed
(c) rebuked (d) repudiated

19. Hamlet wanted to .... the death of his father who was treacherously killed by his mother's lover.
(a) revenge (b) avenge
(c) forgive (d) vindicate

20. .... work is more enjoyable than compulsory work.
(a) Temporary (b) Voluntary
(c) Slavish (d) Mechanical

21. He has shown both by his hard work and by his conduct that he .... a special award.
(a) aspires (b) needs
(c) merits (d) dislikes

22. The old 'Nature versus .... debate regarding crime continues even today.
(a) culture (b) man
(c) nurture (d) universe

23. They .... a new plan to throw him out of that office.
(a) conspired (b) conceived
(c) connived (d) contrived

24. The sun .... at six this morning,.
(a) arose (b) rose
(c) aroused (d) raised

25. The visit to my home town .... many happy memories of my own childhood.
(a) revived (b) recollected
(c) retained (d) reminded

26. Flood has .... the misery of the people already hit by the cyclone.
(a) worsened (b) intensified
(c) repeated (d) compounded

27. It has now been .... that 52 people died in the crash.
(a) assured (b) confirmed
(c) counted (d) ensured

28. The prisoner was ordered to be released when it was discovered that there had been a .... of justice.
(a) mischance (b) miscarriage
(c) mishap (d) misdemeanour

29. My father was too .... to push open the heavy door.
(a) timid (b) faint
(c) feeble (d) faltering

30. It was his .... that saved him from the coming danger.
(a) foresight (b) prediction
(c) presage (d) detection

31. Animals are such .... friends; they ask no questions and pass no criticism.
(a) useful (b) social
(c) humane (d) agreeable

32. The bureaucrat was .... for his role in the scam.
(a) reinstated (b) criticised
(c) indicted (d) indited

33. Modern architecture has discarded the .... trimming on buildings and emphasizes simplicity of line..
(a) gaudy (b) flagrant
(c) gaunt (d) flamboyant

34. It is becoming more and more .... that the principal is losing the confidence of his staff.
(a) prominent (b) conspicuous
(c) manifest (d) apparent

35. The presence of their professor in the very next table .... the conversation of the boys in the restaurant.
(a) obstructed (b) limited
(c) inhibited (d) interrupted

36. Health is too important to be ....
(a) neglected (b) detested
(c) despised (d) discarded

37. The matter would have become serious if .... action had not been taken.
(a) deliberate (b) fast
(c) hasty (d) timely

38. As soon as the news of the Director's death reached the Board, the meeting was ....
(a) impounded (b) suspended
(c) banned (d) adjourned

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39. He was in trouble because he did not .... the instructions.
(a) follow (b) observe
(c) confirm (d) chase

40. It is strange that he should be as .... as his brother is generous.
(a) liberal (b) spendthrift
(c) reckless (d) stingy

41. Peace committees were formed and police vigilance intensified to prevent .... of further communal violence.
(a) emergence (b) occurrence
(c) recrudescence (d) recurrence

42. The labour leader .... the Government in the Assembly today of not protecting the interests of textile workers.
(a) assaulted (b) accused
(c) attacked (d) instigated

43. He finds it difficult to .... between blue and green as he is colour blind.
(a) distinguish (b) study
(c) recognise (d) see

44. He is not only kind but also .... in his dealings with the poor.
(a) courteous (b) churlish
(c) malicious (d) boorish

45. Owing to their unruly behaviour, some members of the cricket team were .... from taking part in the matches.
(a) banned, (b,) exempted
(c) excluded (d) outlawed

46. As the news of the natural .... spread offers of relief poured in.
(a) misery (b) misfortune
(c) calamity (d) collapse

47. The committee met to .... the team for the tournament.
(a) appoint (b) select
(c) elect (d) nominate

48. People who have an .... reputation are often avoided by the rest.
(a) unsteady (b) unsavoury
(c) unsafe (d) unsanctified

49. On a final consideration, Mr. Abererombie's book strikes us as singular .... of thought.
(a) attributive (b) significative
(c) symptomatic (d) evocative

50. The lions in the forest are protected as they come under .... species.
(a) dangerous (b) engendered
(c) enamoured (d) endangered

ANSWERS

1. c	2. c	3. d	4. d	5. d	6. b	7. d	8. b	9. d	10. c
11. d	12. a	13. d	14. b	15. a	16. a	17. b	18. d	19. b	20. b
21. c	22. b	23. d	24. b	25. a	26. d	27. b	28. d	29. c	30. a
31. d	32. c	33. d	34. d	35. c	36. a	37. d	38. b	39. a	40. d
41. d	42. b	43. a	44. a	45. a	46. c	47. b	48. b	49. d	50. d

PRACTICE EXERCISE 12

Directions: Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningfully complete

1. Please' and Thank you' are the little courtesies by which we keep the .... of life oiled and running smoothly.
(a) river (b) garden
(c) path (d) machine

2. The bright colour of this shirt has .... away.
(a) gone (b) disappeared
(c) faded (d) paled

3. By dint of his labour, he .... all that he had lost.
(a) replenished (b) restored
(c) refurbished (d) resounded

4. Their differences were amicably settled by a/an......
(a) agent (b) arbiter
(c) mediator (d) arbitrator

5. One major .... between the Election Commission and the Federal Government is related to the powers of the former in respect of the deployment of central police-forces at places where an election is held.
(a) conflict (b) pain
(c) irritant (d) culprit

6. Violent and sudden fluctuation in prices and total earnings of exports have a serious .... impact on the overall growth of the Third World Countries.
(a) unusual (b) opposite

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(c) contrary (d) adverse

7. Even a .... glance will reveal the mystery.
(a) crude (b) cursory
(c) critical (d) curious

8. His standard of living has .... since his son joined service.
(a) lifted (b) increased
(c) risen (d) heightened

9. If someone deliberately damages your property, he is .... to pay for the cost of repairs.
(a) compelled (b) forced
(c) liable (d) requested

10. The passengers were afraid but the captain .... them that there was no danger.
(a) instructed (b) advised
(c) promised (d) assured

11. Parliamentary Democracy postulated a discipline and .... to the rules.
(a) liability (b) commitment
(c) obligation (d) subjection

12. His first failure did not .... him from making another attempt.
(a) interfere (b) forbid
(c) frighten (d) deter

13. The lorry driver was arrested for rash driving and his license was .... by the police.
(a) penalized (b) suspended
(c) impounded (d) banned

14. No one will .... you for having been rude to your teacher.
(a) exclaim (b) admire
(c) advise (d) recommend

15. He married many times, yet happiness .... him and he remained miserable as before.
(a) absconded (b) escaped
(c) disappointed (d) eluded

16. Some people .... from voting at the last elections.
(a) denied (b) effused
(c) abstained (d) declined

17. The doctor .... the patient from taking certain medicines.
(a) banned (b) prohibited
(c) prescribed (d) proscribed

18. Sociologists believe that an element of violence is .... in all societies.
(a) passive (b) invisible
(c) active (d) latent

19. The missile launched by the US space station slowly .... towards the target.
(a) went (b) ascended
(c) raised (d) gravitated

20. I .... a car to be absolutely necessary these days.
(a) think (b) regard
(c) consider (d) agree

21. A wife who is in the habit of .... at her husband over trifles, can never make a happy home.
(a) chastising (b) ranting
(c) scolding (d) thrashing

22. India should not be .... from its research and development programmes.
(a) stopped (b) forced
(c) debarred (d) deterred

23. Since life is a great ...., he couldn't see why death cannot be.
(a) marvel (b) mystery
(c) wonder (d) surprise

24. He didn't have the .... idea of the villager's problems.
(a) smallest (b) finest
(c) faintest (d) feeblest

25. The ....conclusion is that people will have to live with rising prices.
(a) final (b) ultimate
(c) inescapable (d) hopeless

26. On her sixteenth birthday, Arshad had gifted her a bottle of ....
(a) cologne (b) fragrance
(c) essence (d) perfume

27. This is a .... translation of the speech.
(a) verbatim (b) verbal
(c) literal (d) literary

28. As a last .... the students have appealed to the Principal.
(a) course (b) method
(c) chance (d) resort

29. He .... the policeman to help him catch the thief, but the policeman pretended not to hear.
(a) requested (b) asked
(c) importuned (d) pleaded

30. He has .... a wrong inference.
(a) inferred (b) derived
(c) drawn (d) concluded

31. The news of the secret deal soon .... despite official silence.
(a) discovered (b) disclosed
(c) leaked out (d) divulged

32. No man had a more .... love for literature, or a higher respect for it, than Dr. Samuel

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Johnson.
(a) arduous (b) ardent
(c) animated (d) adroit

33. He .... it as the kind cruelty of the doctor's knife.
(a) agreed (b) accepted
(c) believed (d) perceived

34. I have often .... why he went to live abroad.
(a) puzzled (b) wondered
(c) thought (d) surprised

35. Pakistan, for the present, is deeply .... political uncertainties.
(a) mired (b) engrossed
(c) absorbed (d) troubled

36. He lives near a lonely .... of countryside.
(a) piece (b) length
(c) stretch (d) section

37. Rameez had .... pain in his stomach.
(a) high (b) strong
(c) deep (d) severe

38. As a .... of respect to the departed leader, members stood in silence for two minutes.
(a) mark (b) symbol
(c) sign (d) token

39. When their examinations were over, the children gleefully .... the books they had been reading.
(a) despised (b) neglected
(c) shelve (d) overthrew

40. Reema .... a taste for poetry in the company of her cousin.
(a) learnt (b) fostered
(c) cultivated (d) imbibed

41. Not only did she condemn vice, she almost equally despised the .... acceptance of an advantage.
(a) commendable (b) tacit
(c) unholy (d) furtive

42. He failed to get the job though he was .... for the interview.
(a) chosen (b) invited
(c) called (d) summoned

43. We 'must .... help to the people hit by cyclone.
(a) contribute (b) summon
(c) render (d) impart

44. To nobody else did the story seem
(a) contingent (b) credible
(c) credulous (d) creditable

45. The transfer of territories could not take place because one state .... the findings of the Commission.
(a) objected (b) questioned
(c) rejected (d) disputed

46. His book was marked by many .... remarks which made us forget its main theme.
(a) foolish (b) idiotic
(c) digressive (d) humorous

47. These documents are of .... historical importance as they throw a lot of light on men and matters.
(a) major (b) immense
(c) terrific (d) –high

48. Anticipating renewed .... rioting, the authorities erected .... to block off the streets.
(a) dykes (b) barrages
(c) barricades (d) barracks

49. The charm of an Austrian gentleman, the brutality of a gangster, the ranting of a demagogue, the 'assurance of a diplomat .... one another in a kaleidoscope of performance.
(a) succeeded (b) struck
(c) touched (d) joined

50. Let us take him upon his word. I see no room for any .... in the matter.
(a) deviation (b) duplicity
(c) difference (d) cynicism

ANSWERS

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. d	5. a	6. d	7. b	8. c	9. c	10. d
11. b	12. d	13. c	14. b	15. d	16. c	17. b	18. d	19. d	20. c
21. b	22. d	23. d	24. c	25. c	26. d	27. c	28. d	29. c	30. c
31. c	32. b	33. d	34. b	35. a	36. c	37. d	38. a	39. b	40. c
41. b	42. c	43. c	44. b	45. d	46. c	47. b	48. c	49. a	50. b

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PRACTICE EXERCISE 13

Directions : In each of the following sentences, a blank has been given which can be filled correctly by one of the four alternatives given under it. That is your answer.

1. Soft minded individuals are .... to embrace all kinds of superstitions.
(a) eager (b) prone
(c) disposed (d) reluctant

2. It is difficult at this stage to forecast the .... of results of the ongoing research on cancer.
(a) consequence (b) importance
(c) measure (d) magnitude

3. He was not happy because none of his children rose in life quite to his ....
(a) expectations (b) excellence
(c) elegance (d) enterprise

4. There was no .... in the railway compartment for additional passengers.
(a) space (b) place
(c) seat (d) room

5. The medicine gave him a short .... from the suffering.
(a) escape (b) relief
(c) respite (d) release

6. There was a look of .... on his face during the interrogation.
(a) disfavour (b) disguise
(c) dejection (d) disgrace

7. Like any other country Pakistan has its .... share of superstitions.
(a) peculiar (b) fair
(c) proper (d) abundant

8. The serious .... with her is that she does not know typing.
(a) disadvantage (b) inconvenience
(c) handicap (d) obstacle

9. A standing army is necessary for each nation to save itself from the danger of foreign ....
(a) raids (b) incursions
(c) interference (d) insertion

10. Hindus believe that .... from the cycle of birth and rebirth can be attained only by good deeds.
(a) bondage (b) deliverance
(c) delivery (d) retirement

11. I was astounded at his .... lack of knowledge about the continent of Africa.
(a) great (b) huge
(c) colossal (d) abundant

12. With God not having a .... nobody could complain to Him.
(a) telephone (b) wireless
(c) hotline (d) None of these

13. We were certain that the snowstorm was ....
(a) immutable (b) imminent
(c) unavoidable (d) inherent

14. There was so much .... material in the essay that it was difficult to get the author's message.
(a) exemplary (b) extraneous
(c) variegated (d) superficial

15. The Marxists, following a theory of dialectical materialism, contend that man is merely a producing animal who supplies his own needs and whose life is largely .... by economic forces.
(a) determined (b) subordinated
(c) moulded (d) subjugated

16. He was virtually .... by the villagers for absconding with the girl.
(a) driven (b) banished
(c) ostracized (d) exploited

17. As soon as she saw him, she unleashed a .... of fond, praise and appreciation.
(a) rain (b) torrent
(c) chain (d) series

18. There are many .... to Greek mythology in English poetry.
(a) elusives (b) allusions
(c) illusions (d) delusions

19. I .... he has been caught up in a traffic jam.
(a) suspect (b) suppose
(c) imagine (d) speculate

20. Quaid-e-Azam was a humble man known for his ....
(a) pleasantness (b) sweetness
(c) modesty (d) kindness

21. Mr. Shakeel .... the letter by return of post.
(a) replied (b) reciprocated
(c) answered (d) questioned

22. He was .... at the response from the audience.
(a) gratified (b) thanked
(c) paused (d) pleased

23. It being an .... issue, it is not correct to introduce questions of morality into the debate.
(a) immoral (b) irrelevant
(c) moral (d) amoral

24. Kamran Akmal .... a century in that match.
(a) bowled (b) hit

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(c) played (d) scored

25. Drinking too much .... one's judgement.
(a) imposes (b) impels
(c) impairs (d) impedes

26. There was a huge .... at the airport for the Prime Minister.
(a) mob (b) gathering
(c) rush (d) collection

27. Being guilty, my daughter was afraid to .... me in the eye.
(a) look (b) confront
(c) encounter (d) meet

28. The Company demanded a certificate that I was a .... student of the university.
(a) benevolent (b) bonefide
(c) genuine (d) truthful

29. The new government wants to .... the life of a common man.
(a) replenish (b) ameliorate
(c) refurbish (d) revive

30. It is .... that we realize our duties to our motherland; if we fail to do so, our freedom will be in jeopardy.
(a) vicious (b) vile
(c) vital (d) virtuous

31. Will you please .... from interfering in my personal affairs?
(a) avoid (b) desist
(c) prohibit (d) abstain

32. During Eid the shops are .... of people.
(a) busy (b) crowded
(c) full (d) bubbling

33. The oil crisis highlighted the need to develop new .... of energy and to conserve those which are already in use.
(a) methods (b) sources
(c) means (d) preserves

34. The miser gazed .... at the pile of gold coins in front of him.
(a) earnestly (b) thoughtfully
(a) avidly (d) admiringly

35. Despite everyone trying to convince him of the truth, he still sticks to his .... stand.
(a) haughty (b) obstinate
(c) arrogant (d) contumacious

36. Because of diesel .... many garages are introducing rationing.
(a) deficit (b) lack
(c) shortage (d) scarce

37. The world is so constructed that if you wish to enjoy its pleasures you must also .... its pains.
(a) deny (b) ignore
(c) endure (d) neglect

38. A man who commits a wrong, may be required to .... his property as a penalty.
(a) eschew (b) assess
(c) confiscate (d) forfeit

39. I think they allow their children too much ....
(a) levity (b) lassitude
(c) latitude (d) liberality

40. A little sincerity is a dangerous thing, and a great of it is .... fatal.
(a) absolutely (b) entirely
(c) completely (d) thoroughly

41. The scheme failed due to the .... of funds.
(a) problem (b) scarcity
(c) paucity (d) reduction

42. It is not possible to .... the suffering.
(a) mitigate (b) masticate
(c) instigate (d) propitiate

43. Knowledge of the local language .... the assimilation of the culture of the place.
(a) hastens (b) promotes
(c) facilitates (d) strengthens

44. Man does not live by .... alone.
(a) diet (b) food
(c) meals (d) bread

45. Allama Iqbal's life .... some of the greatest events of the century.
(a) spanned (b) included
(c) encompassed (d) overcame

46. Would you mind .... to the Principal how the trouble started?
(a) talking (b) remarking
(c) telling (d) explaining

47. Please do not .... the offer made by the Chairman.
(a) refrain (b) refuse
(c) refute (d) refuge

48. No matter what .... come our way, we should not lose our temper.
(a) provocations (b) distractions
(c) persons (d) temptations

49. It .... to me that she was incurable.
(a) happened (b) occurred
(c) flashed (d) suggested

50. In high school many of us never realized the importance that grammar would .... in later life.
(a) exercise (b) figure
(c) portray (d) play

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ANSWERS

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. d	5. c	6. c	7. b	8. a	9. b	10. b
11. c	12. c	13. b	14. d	15. c	16. c	17. b	18. b	19. b	20. c
21. c	22. d	23. b	24. d	25. c	26. b	27. a	28. b	29. b	30. c
31. d	32. c	33. b	34. c	35. d	36. c	37. c	38. a	39. c	40. a
41. c	42. a	43. c	44. d	45. a	46. d	47. b	48. a	49. b	50. d

PRACTICE EXERCISE 14

Directions: Of the four alternatives given under each sentence, find the one that best fits into the blank space.

1. His life consists of .... of drinking punctuated by periods of drunken sleep.
   (a) barrels (b) bouts
   (c) bowls (d) pints
2. The fact is so .... that no one ever succeeded even in defining it.
   (a) elusive (b) slanderous
   (c) morbid (d) fragmentary
3. Important information was given by the convict while .... before the court.
   (a) addressing (b) explaining
   (c) deposing (d) expressing
4. Aeshy .... two minutes and thirty seconds to take the first place in the women's 800 m race.
   (a) ran (b) used
   (c) timed (d) clocked
5. This is the .... chosen for the shopping complex to be built next year.
   (a) area (b) locality
   (c) site (d) sight
6. The Chairman treated the employees to a........ lunch at an expensive hotel.
   (a) precious (b) sumptuous
   (c) thriving (d) stupendous
7. Find the .... that accompany these cartoons.
   (a) captions (b) topics
   (c) headlines (d) titles
8. The police .... the mob.
   (a) disbanded (b) dispersed
   (c) drove (d) scattered
9. The whole plot was .... well managed.
   (a) perfectly (b) nicely
   (c) exquisitely (d) exceedingly
10. When the morning .... the murder was discovered.
    (a) occurred (b) came
    (c) arrived (d) happened
11. Students who have secured more than ninety percent marks are .... for this scholarship.
    (a) worthy (b) legible
    (c) eligible (d) permitted
12. Mr. Shamim Ahmad has gone to his native village with the .... of starting an adult school.
    (a) suggestion (b) presumption
    (c) opinion (d) intention
13. The twins are so alike that I cannot .... one from the other.
    (a) discern (b) tell
    (c) say (d) notice
14. We must .... to authority.
    (a) bend (b) surrender
    (c) subdue (d) submit
15. Unscrupulous operators are running a .... racket in illegal international telephone calls.
    (a) fruitful (b) prosperous
    (c) rich (d) fluorishing
16. The chief guest's speech was so .... that I was all ears.
    (a) intricate (b) interminable
    (c) interesting (d) indeterminate
17. The General said that the position must be .... at all costs.
    (a) possessed (b) captured
    (c) caught (d) arrested
18. Just like the nature we all have to follow .... routine.
    (a) timely (b) regular
    (c) fixed (d) some
19. The .... of the discussion is still not known.
    (a) effect (b) output
    (c) product (d) outcome
20. The park was .... with bits of paper after the children had left.
    (a) cluttered (b) littered
    (c) filled (d) scattered
21. A person's personality is said to be .... by a

combination of inheritance, environment and upbringing.

(a) decided (b) shaped
(c) formed (d) moulded

22. There was a serious .... between the two brothers.

(a) aliteration (b) alteraction
(c) alteration (d) aberration

23. He never takes sides but always remains ....

(a) unbiased (b) prejudiced
(c) neutral (d) impartial

24. I hope I can .... my friend to lend his car for the weekend.

(a) order (b) authorise
(c) compel (d) persuade

25. The overthrow of a totalitarian regime by the people is truly the triumph of ....

(a) imperialism (b) democracy
(c) dictatorship (d) communism

26. The country's major industrial houses have a .... in the political parties which they have always liberally funded.

(a) say (b) power
(c) stake (d) notion

27. A person who constantly calls attention to his trials and sufferings is in danger of developing a martyr complex and impressing others that he is .... seeking sympathy.

(a) purposefully (b) emphatically
(c) consciously (d) willingly

28. Sohail doesn't need comics anymore, he has .... them.

(a) overcome (b) surpassed
(c) disowned (d) outgrown

29. Error can claim no ....

(a) ignorance (b) excuse
(c) exemption (d) concession

30. He is working under such .... conditions that it is difficult to maintain his self-respect.

(a) low (b) difficult
(c) inimical (d) humiliating

31. The Hubble Space Telescope will search for planets around other stars, a key to the .... for extra terrestrial life, and examine interstellar dust and gases out of which stars are born.

(a) discovery (b) perception
(c) quest (d) enquiry

32. He said that there was no going back because his decision was .....

(a) palatable (b) parsimonious
(c) premeditated (d) peremptory

33. As an organisation changes from one system to another .... problems would no doubt arise.

(a) transient (b) temporary
(c) transitory (d) intervening

34. The manner in which bombs exploded in five trains within a short span of time suggests that it is a part of a ....

(a) game (b) villainy
(c) conspiracy (d) sabotage

35. Subject to the .... of the Court, at the hearing of an appeal not more than two advocates shall be heard on one side.

(a) requests (b) commands
(c) directions (d) requirements

36. He lives in the world of ....

(a) allusions (b) illusions
(c) conclusions (d) delusions

37. He did not register his .... to the proposal.

(a) deviation (b) divergence
(c) disfavour (d) dissent

38. For quite a long time he bore the burden but finally he had to ....

(a) yield (b) reconcile
(c) succumb (d) leave

39. The .... beauty of this land captivates our mind and makes us happy.

(a) grand (b) ideal
(c) scenic (d) great

40. He .... that he could speak five languages.

(a) challenged (b) boasted
(c) submitted (d) suggested

41. The nude dance, it seems, was intended to arouse .... among, the spectators.

(a) appetite (b) lust
(c) greed (d) lustre

42. Though Bonsai, a well-known art form, 49. originated in China, it was .... by the Japanese.

(a) finished (b) borrowed
(c) cultivated (d) perfected

43. The Manager gave her his .... that the complaint would be investigated.

(a) assurance (b) suggestion
(c) avowal (d) support

44. Will you, like the .... gentleman and solider you are, leave at once before he finds you here?

(a) barbarous (b) ostentatious
(c) chivalrous (d) luminous

45. He .... the necessity of acting promptly.

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(a) appreciated (b) admired
(c) praised (d) eulogised

46. It is not proper to .... a stranger in your house.
(a) accommodate (b) keep
(c) shelter (d) dwell

47. A crescendo of metallic thuds arose from the market, where the iron-smiths were .... the pieces of metals.
(a) hammering (b) flattening
(c) thrashing (d) striking

48. I am feeling .... better today.
(a) rather (b) too
(c) fairly (d) very

49. The child's earliest words deal with concrete objects, only later he is able to grapple with......
(a) abstractions (b) maxims
(c) opinions (d) decisions

50. he requested all his class ...... to attend his birthday party.
(a) comrades (b) companions
(c) fellows (d) friends

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. d	5. c	6. b	7. a	8. b	9. d	10. b
11. c	12. d	13. b	14. d	15. d	16. c	17. b	18. d	19. d	20. b
21. c	22. b	23. d	24. d	25. b	26. c	27. c	28. d	29. c	30. d
31. c	32. d	33. d	34. c	35. c	36. b	37. d	38. c	39. c	40. b
41. b	42. d	43. a	44. c	45. a	46. c	47. b	48. c	49. a	50. c

PRACTICE EXERCISE 15

Directions: Fill in the blanks in the following sentences by selecting the most appropriate alternative from amongst the four choices given under each sentence.

1. She practised very hard so that she could .... the trophy.
(a) replace (b) repeat
(c) restore (d) regain

2. He lost the match easily because he had played a .... five set match in the earlier round.
(a) sensational (b) gruelling
(c) wonderful (d) controversial

3. It was impossible for the over-worked mother to .... with so many yelling children.
(a) cope (b) deal
(c) live (d) continue

4. In these days of inflation, the cost of consumer goods is ....
(a) ascending (b) soaring
(c) climbing (d) raising

5. He is not well .... with the culture of this state.
(a) conducive (b) accustomed
(c) acquainted (d) addicted

6. The most important task of the Air Force is to .... the country against an air attack by an enemy.
(a) protect (b) save
(c) defend (d) secure

7. The curfew- in the riot ridden area was .... for a couple of hours.
(a) lifted (b) released
(c) removed (d) relaxed

8. The firm has enjoyed steady .... in the last ten years.
(a) enhancement (b) expansion
(c) enlargement (d) extension

9. He was too .... to make a statement before the Principal.
(a) shy (b) timid
(c) audacious (d) coward

10. Prolongation of the worker's strike will have .... effect on the production.
(a) opposite (b) reverse
(c) negative (d) adverse

11. The man is so ill that he can .... walk.
(a) hardly (b) nearly
(c) quite (d) rarely

12. He .... his matriculation examination in 1992.
(a) obtained (b) performed
(c) passed (d) completed

13. Your case is so unique that I am not getting any .... to support it.
(a) help (b) precedent
(c) reason (d) happening

14. He .... all his energies to bear upon the task.
(a) put (b) organised

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(c) brought (d) devoted

15. Usually the ascent of a Mountain face is much easier than the ....
(a) descend (b) fall
(c) descent (d) decent

16. Shahid .... his head against the wall.
(a) forced (b) struck
(c) sounded (d) injured

17. If a speech is full of pompous words, it is ......
(a) verbose (b) bombastic
(c) grandiose (d) grandiloquent

18. I can .... on him when I have some problem.
(a) bear (b) trust
(c) count (d) believe

19. I keep my opinions to myself.
(a) special (b) private
(c) particular (d) especial

20. Akram .... the accident by sharply steering the car to the left leaving the road for the oncoming lorry.
(a) avoided (b) reverted
(c) diverted (d) averted

21. We had to pay the taxi more because he brought us by a .... route.
(a) longer (b) circumscribed
(c) circular (d) circuitous

22. The .... sounded lame to her and she did not want to give in.
(a) excuses (b) statements
(c) promises (d) observations

23. She requested the student to .... a little water in a vessel.
(a) procure (b) collect
(c) fetch (d) bring

24. The movement of the train was so .... that all the passengers slept very well.
(a) distracting (b) noisy
(c) soothing (d) fast

25. The suspect was taken to the police, but the .... revealed nothing.
(a) inquiry (b) interrogation
(c) probe (d) investigation

26. The .... arguments put forth for not, disclosing the facts did not impress anybody.
(a) convincing (b) specious
(c) spurious (d) intemperate

27. We don't know what .... him to commit this crime.
(a) excited (b) roused
(c) prompted (d) attracted

28. The teacher was .... by the student's performance and offered him further help.
(a) impressed (b) enchanted
(c) enthused (d) infatuated

29. He was in a .... what to do and what not to do.
(a) startle (b) fix
(c) trouble (d) confusion

30. In hot weather I like lying in the .... of a tree.
(a) shadow (b) shelter
(c) protection (d) shade

31. Inspite of her other .... , Sadia still managed to find time for her hobbies.
(a) preoccupations (b) occupations
(c) business (d) predilections

32. The Committee's appeal to the people for money .... little response.
(a) evoked (b) provoked
(c) gained (d) piovided

33. My neighbour, Mr. Shahid Ali comes home at the .... of the month.
(a) conclusion (b) expiry
(c) completion (d) close

34. Sohail Khan was a .... writer of his times.
(a) true (b) fantastic
(c) profound (d) prolific

35. The manager tried hard to .... his men to return to work before declaring a lockout.
(a) motivate (b) persuade
(c) encourage (d) permit

36. There was so much .... material in the speech that it was difficult to know what the speaker wanted to stay.
(a) banal (b) extraneous
(c) superficial (d) variegated

37. Our flight was .... from Lahore to Islamabad airport.
(a) deflected (b) shifted
(c) diverted (d) reverted

38. His .... handling resulted in all that destruction and damage.
(a) inept (b) skilful
(c) sophisticated (d) uncouth

39. Once I forgot the piece of paper on which the name of the hotel was written, I was as .... as lost.
(a) much (b) sure
(c) good (d) bad

40. Infant mortality rate in China has .... from 200 per thousand to 14 per thousand.
(a) retarded (b) declined
(c) contracted (d) minimised

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41. Time once lost cannot be ....
(a) gained (b) recalled
(c) renumerated (d) recovered

42. He is very .... on meeting foreigners and befriending them.
(a) anxious (b) fond
(c) insistent (d) keen

43. Laser is a (an) .... of Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.
(a) homonym (b) acronym
(c) malaprop (d) collocation

44. The exhibition was a curious .... of the old and the new.
(a) melange (b) fervour
(c) mixture (d) blend

45. The Hubble Space Telescope will search for planets around other stars, a key to the ....for extra terrestrial life.
(a) discovery (b) quest
(c) perception (d) enquiry

46. Colgate has also set an ambitious aim of .... an eight per cent value share of the toothpaste market by the end of the first year.
(a) keeping (b) distributing
(c) cornering (d) soliciting

47. Marie Curie was excited when she knew that she was on the .... of a new discovery.
(a) outskirts (b) frontier
(c) threshold (d) gateway

48. Many women in developing countries experience a cycle of poor health that .... before they are born and persists through adulthood passing from generation to generation.
(a) derives (b) establishes
(c) begins (d) originates

49. I have .... for one month's leave.
(a) demanded (b) requested
(c) wanted (d) asked

50. A man remains narrow-minded, self complacent and ignorant unless he visits other people and. .... from them.
(a) hears (b) earns
(c) learns (d) borrows

ANSWERS

1. d	2. b	3. a	4. b	5. c	6. c	7. d	8. b	9. b	10. d
11. a	12. c	13. b	14. c	15. c	16. b	17. d	18. c	19. b	20. d
21. d	22. a	23. c	24. c	25. b	26. b	27. c	28. a	29. b	30. d
31. b	32. a	33. d	34. c	35. b	36. c	37. c	38. a	39. c	40. b
41. b	42. d	43. b	44. a	45. b	46. c	47. c	48. d	49. d	50. c

TYPE 3: **Selecting the appropriate pair of words to fill in two blanks in a sentence**

PRACTICE EXERCISE 16

Directions: In each sentence below, there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence some pairs of words are given which are numbered (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Pick out the most appropriate pair to fill in the blanks in the same order, to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

1. Cholestrol has long been identified as a silent killer because the patient has no .... of the danger freely .... his system.
(a) idea, infecting
(b) thought, attacking
(c) notion, ravishing
(d) inkling, traversing
(e) information, invading

2. Only when .... failed, the police resorted to ....
(a) efforts, power
(b) arrests, imprisonment
(c) persuasions, force
(d) power, punishment
(e) manipulations, arrests

3. I have just the memory of my father to .... now, but my faith in him has never been ....
(a) recall, missing (b) store, forgotten
(c) love, shaken (d) worship, mistaken

4. Insurance companies are perfectly .... of the greed some people show in .... illnesses in order to get big settlements in the courts.
(a) conscious, serious
(b) known, ailing
(c) informed, false
(d) aware, faking
(e) acquainted, perfect

5. The .... imposed for non-payment was too

.... for it to bring in improvement in collection.

(a) fine, severe (b) toll, simple

(c) penalty, low (d) damage, cruel

(e) punishment, harsh

6. Unfortunately, ... trade unions and organisations of various denominations have failed to realise that .... understanding, positive attitude and constructive approach are basic requirements to make unions work on lines.

(a) common, true (b) cooperative. better

(c) mutual, sound (d) general, desired

7. The practice of painting slogans on rock faces, once a thriving industry in Britain has fallen into .... but there has recently been a (an) .... in Country Antrim.

(a) oblivion, demand

(b) disfavour, upheavel

(c) disuse, recrudescence

(d) mediocrity, renascence

8. He shifted to his late parents' house not because of the .... it provided but for purely .... reasons.

(a) convenience, sentimental

(b) grace, aesthetic

(c) value, monetary

(d) comforts, personal

(e) benefit, extraneous

9. The Prime Minister said that the .... to increase employment will be .... on the efforts to raise productivity in the economy.

(a) scheme, complementary

(b) policy, dependent

(c) strategy, contingent

(d) determination, reliant

(e) programme, supplementary

10. Pakistan's .... armoury needs replacement despite its long-term indigenisation plans and leading international arms industries are eager to sell their latest ...... to the Pakistan Armed Forces.

(a) exhausted-; innovation

(b) old, equipment

(c) exorbitant, instruments

(d) fake, production

(e) ageing, gadgetry

11. He gave me an additional .... of Rs. 200 a month by .... of the Commissioner.

(a) allowance, permission

(b) pay, allowance

(c) salary, admittance

(d) payment, agreement

12. The impact of Western culture on Sri Lanka was the impact of a .... society, of a ....modern consciousness on a .... society wedded to medieval habits of thought.

(a) dynamic, static

(b) major, minor

(c) educated, illiterate

(d) active, passive

(e) progressive, regressive

13. Many of us who .... rational emotive therapy are .... tense, angry or depressed.

(a) seek, often (b) follow, scarcely

(c) perform, usually (d) implement, seldom

(e) practice, frequently

14. The speech .... with subtle threats has resulted in .... tension in the sensitive areas of the city.

(a) started, reduced

(b) replete, increased

(c) full, escalating

(d) forced, dissolving

(e) followed, continuous

15. It is .... superstition to suppose that knowledge can be .... only by going to schools and colleges.

(a) huge, accomplished

(b) hollow, garnered

(c) gross, obtained

(d) great, achieved

(e) tremendous, attained

16. I am not .... to sell you my house unless you offer a more ...... price.

(a) conform, true

(b) prepared, realistic

(c) ready, correct

(d) having, actual

17. With the realisation, we have found ourselves left with .... moral values and little ethical ....

(a) fundamental, scruples

(b) stereotyped, perspective

(c) extreme, judgement

(d) incidental, standards

(e) obsolete, direction

18. If we do not take .... care in our industry, we will have to .... a grave problem.

(a) normal, experience

(b) proper, face

(c) adequate, catch

(d) intensive, aggravate

(e) preventive, solve

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19. Education is ..... to the economic and social fabric of the nation, but .... that few political parties have made it an election issue.
(a) eminent, barring
(b) concomitent, instead of
(c) basic, despite
(d) rudimentary, besides

20. Despite their strong resentment the tribals .... the new laws as long as the Government officials did not .... them too strenuously.
(a) welcomed, observe
(b) tolerated, enforce
(c) amended, follow
(d) laid, punish

21. Since we .... read every book, we .... only the famous ones.
(a) have, sold (b) should, buy
(c) must, ignore (d) can, purchase
(e) cannot, select

22. Suddenly out of the .... of weariness an old lady .... unexpectedly.
(a) mosaic, raised
(b) context, appeared
(c) texture, rose
(d) fabric, awakened

23. We have to .... in our young men and women sense of discipline, which is .... a for progress and happiness.
(a) generate, concomitent
(b) instil, need
(c) produce, necessity
(d) inculcate, prerequisite
(e) induce, requirement

24. .... of crops was due to continuous ....
(a) Destruction, draught
(b) Ruin, draft
(c) Failure, drought
(d) Depreciation, drift

25. Disarmament and development in our time are .... interrelated but .... development will depend on a change in the world's political thinking.
(a) inevitably, substantial
(b) closely, real
(c) essentially, true
(d) universally, ultimate
(e) naturally, final

26. How many of the books published each year in Pakistan make a .... contribution towards improving men's .... with each other?
(a) sensational, reservations
(b) referential, behaviour
(c) significant, relationship
(d) incorporated, obligation

27. Due to .... rainfall this year, they had to .... cut in water supply.
(a) scanty, lift (b) heavy, regulate
(c) regular, clamp (d) sufficient, enforce
(e) inadequate, impose

28. The .... man treated everyone in a .... manner.
(a) defiant, belligerent
(b) corrupt, ubiquitous
(c) superficial, thorough
(d) suspicious, ingenuous
(e) supercilious, depreciatory

29. Mr. Johnson .... a boat and .... into the bay.
(a) hired, rowed (b) rented, swam
(c) boarded, went (d) borrowed, intruded

30. Those suffering from glaucoma find that their .... vision is .... and that they can no longer see objects not directly in front of them.
(a) optical, distorted
(b) peripheral, impaired
(c) prephrastic, demurred
(d) peripatetic, diminished

31. When it comes to back stabbing, a quill .... be .... than a dagger.
(a) must, better (b) should, keen
(c) can, deadlier (d) may, sharper
(e) will, superior

32. He was too .... to .... that he had been wrong.
(a) docile, accept (b) polite, agree
(c) nervous, rejoice (d) obstinate, admit
(e) determined, promise

33. The Education Minister emphasised the need to discover and ..... each student's .... talents.
(a) enlarge, dormant
(b) belittle, concealed
(c) suppress, potential
(d) flourish, hidden
(e) develop, intrinsic

34. In a free and democratic country each and every person has rights as well as duties and it is of .... importance that everything is .... in the right perspective.
(a) great, done
(b) significant, examined
(c) utmost, viewed

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(d) overwhelming, taken
(e) absolute, understood

35. He is usually .... but today he appears rather ....
(a) strict, unwell (b) tense, restless
(c) quiet, calm (d) happy, humorous
(e) calm, disturbed

36. A dramatic .... on cinema of the life of Phoolan Devi is .... protests from some people.
(a) depiction, triggering
(b) show, generating
(c) portrayal, arousing
(d) delineation, provoking
(e) demonstration, eliciting

37. Class .... between capital and labour is .... for building a prosperous country.
(a) affinity, indispensable
(b) agreement, necessary
(c) control, important
(d) coordination, inevitable
(e) collaboration, essential

38. Knowing that Hameeda had a good vocabulary, the teacher .... her to .... an essay for the inter school competition.
(a) notified, do
(b) commissioned, draft
(c) entrusted, write
(d) demanded, prepare

39. It is now a proven fact that .... of child mortality is the best .... for family planning in developing countries.
(a) checking, method
(b) prevention, incentive
(c) control, formula
(d) elimination, inspiration
(e) decrease, encouragement

40. The war .... immediately after the cease-fire proposal was .... bilaterally.
(a) receded, exchanged
(b) started, prepared
(c) began, thwarted
(d) extended, mitigated
(e) ended, accepted

41. It appears that in those drought stricken areas hunger had .... hundreds of persons to mere........
(a) converted, phantoms
(b) transformed, shadows
(c) reduced, skeletons
(d) changes, spirits

(e) turned, ghosts

42. Shahid Afridi .... another feather .... his cap by his wonderful performance in the one day match.
(a) kept, by (b) captured, from
(c) took, in (d) created, for
(e) added, to

43. Some people have the .... for learning foreign languages but they have no .... in speaking any.
(a) mania, urge (b) aptitude, interest
(c) stamina, fondness (d) capacity, ability
(e) compulsion, inclination

44. Any system is likely to .... for .... of support from the public.
(a) survive, lack (b) succeed, reason
(c) fail, want (d) finish, failure
(e) launch, paucity

45. What .... one is the total absence of a coherent programme either on the part of the ruling or the opposition party to give a .... to the poverty-stricken people that something will be really done to improve their condition.
(a) humiliates, promise
(b) frightens, hint
(c) astounds, feeling
(d) shakes, notion
(e) embarrasses, apprehension

46. He is bound to succeed because his .... nature will not permit him to ....
(a) persistent, subsist
(b) devoted, shirk
(c) imperious, follow
(d) pertinacious, quit
(e) determined, abandon

47. The partners broke off as they found each other .... of .... breach of promise.
(a) faulty, severe
(b) responsible, serious
(c) guilty, flagrant
(d) accused, rigid

48. The factory workers .... threatened to launch an indefinite strike from next month to .... their demands.
(a) did, get (b) nearly, fulfil
(c) were, meet (d) have, press

49. The region is likely to witness a .... up as competition for its precious resources ....
(a) rise, increases
(b) soar, progresses
(c) hover, strengthens

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(d) flare, intensifies

50. Weather .... , I shall .... the office.
(a) favourable, visit
(b) allowing, reach
(c) permitting, attend
(d) granting, manage

ANSWERS

1. e	2. c	3. c	4. d	5. c	6. c	7. c	8. a	9. c	10. e
11. a	12. a	13. e	14. b	15. c	16. b	17. c	18. b	19. d	20. b
21. e	22. c	23. d	24. c	25. b	26. c	27. e	28. e	29. a	30. b
31. c	32. d	33. e	34. c	35. e	36. c	37. e	38. c	39. c	40. e
41. c	42. e	43. b	44. c	45. c	46. d	47. c	48. d	49. d	50. c

PRACTICE EXERCISE 17

Directions: In each sentence below, there are two blank spaces. Below in each sentence some pairs of words are given which are numbered (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Pick out the most appropriate pair to fill in the blanks in same order, to complete the sentence meaningfully.

1. We must prevent endangered wild animal species from becoming .... in order that our future generation may .... the great diversity of animal life.
(a) rare, escape
(b) outdated, know
(c) volatile, notice
(d) powerful, protect .
(e) extinct, enjoy

2. Pakistan's immense physical size, as also the fact of its .... society .... any attempt towards a neat capsuled presentation on any subject.
(a) cultured, demonstrates
(b) pluralistic, defies
(c) multi-religious, fails
(d) amorphous, challenges
(e) variegated, frustrates

3. The man who is impatient to become rich can easily be .... to the race track or the gaming table, where a lucky .... might make him rich.
(a) enticed, chance
(b) evoked, streak
(c) pushed, moment
(d) lured, break
(e) pursued, challenge

4. The secretary .... the society's funds, ... he was dismissed.
(a) misplaced, soon
(b) robbed, thus
(c) pirated, therefore
(d) misappropriated, so

5. There are attempts being made to try to .... languages through specific .... but the result is that some tongues become conserved as if they were a museum piece.
(a) save, ways
(b) conserve, factors
(c) preserve, measures
(d) protect, tricks

6. They wanted to .... all these books, but they could not find .... time to do so.
(a) cover, almost
(b) peruse, necessary
(c) dispose, some
(d) read, sufficient
(e) buy, some

7. The boy felt .... when he knew that he had been ....
(a) joyful, lured
(b) horrified, forced
(c) disgraced, wronged
(d) humiliated, cheated
(e) worried, tempted

8. It is .... for every tax-payer to ...... the tax returns to the Income Tax Department.
(a) necessary, lodge
(b) binding, pay
(c) obligatory, submit
(d) possible, remit
(e) worthwhile, evade

9. It is useless to attempt to .... from every danger, some .... must be taken.
(a) escape, chances
(b) free, challenges
(c) protect, decisions
(d) flee, risks
(e) dissociate, opportunities

10. Fiction approximates to science, first in accepting the obligation of being .... to life as it is, and secondly, in asserting the right to ....
(a) faithful, explain
(b) true, theorise
(c) close, describe
(d) realistic, portray
(e) committed, narrate

11. The mill workers were not ...... with their low wages and non-payment of wages for last three months .... fuel to the flames.

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(a) good, put (b) satisfied, added
(c) joyful, poured (d) pleased, directed
(e) unhappy, meant

12. The educational .... of our people is far below what is necessary for effective individual living or for the .... of society.
(a) procurement, upliftment
(b) advancement, upkeep
(c) attainment, maintenance
(d) achievement, advancement
(e) accomplishment, regeneration

13. Akram looked very happy and .... when he heard that his proposed scheme was .... by the committee.
(a) energetic, rejected
(b) elated, accepted
(c) satisfied, stalled
(d) disconsolate, approved
(e) overwhelming, received

14. The security forces fired at the .... who was armed to the ....
(a) criminal, toe (b) thief, head
(c) culprit, nail (d) dacoit, teeth

15. .... the broker had warned him that the stock was a .... investment, he insisted on buying a thousand shares.
(a) because, prudent -
(b) since, negligible
(c) because, speculative
(d) as, vulnerable
(e) although, precarious

16. In reality it is impossible to keep ethics and psychology .... from one another, because they .... at so many points.
(a) apart, meet (b) aloof, merge
(c) separate, overlap (d) away, coexist
(e) disjoint, converge

17. I don't .... I shall be .... to go.
(a) know, wanting
(b) consider, desirous
(c) think, able
(d) believe, liking
(e) feel, available

18. Restlessness among the students of colleges and universities has .... from their deep rooted feeling that their views and aspirations are .... by their elders.
(a) arisen, humiliated
(b) followed, disregarded
(c) stemmed, ignored
(d) started, neglected
(e) percolated, pooh-poohed

19. She was not .... by the criticism and paid no .... even when her best friend talked against her.
(a) bothered, attention
(b) troubled, mind
(c) threatened, warning
(d) deterred, heed
(e) shaken, indication

20. There is no glory in war .... the blood it ....
(a) thinking, demands
(b) considering, sheds
(c) worth, costs
(d) comparing, spills

21. Hitler cast a .... and .... shadow upon world history.
(a) colossal, frightful
(b) Herculean, gloomy
(c) gigantic, horrifying
(d) huge, vast

22. Akram .... me coming to his table, he smiled and .... me a chair.
(a) found, signalled (b) met, sat
(c) looked, gave (d) saw, offered
(e) welcomed, took

23. Although the leader's life was both .... and painful, it was not without .... for he had accomplished many of his goals.
(a) magnificent, success
(b) happy, frustration
(c) thrilling, ambition
(d) purposeful, danger
(e) arduous, satisfaction

24. Wars usually result from .... among the parties involved and a failure to .... them peacefully.
(a) doubts, dispel
(b) hostilities, debate
(c) frustrations, understand
(d) disagreements, resolve

25. Though he is reputed for his technical .... his books were sadly .... of the work of others as he lacked originality.
(a) advice, unconscious
(b) skill, independent
(c) knowledge, ignorant
(d) expertise, derivative
(e) dependence, indicative

26. Bandung .... the .... of a new and powerful body of opinion which could not be ignored by the great writers.

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(a) started, formation
(b) reflected, onset
(c) signalled, emergence
(d) induced, debut
(e) initiated, appearance

27. It is .... that those who expect .... from others are seldom merciful themselves.
(a) stupid, sympathy
(b) repulsive, compassion
(c) strange, sincerity
(d) unpardonable, kindness
(e) paradoxical, clemency

28. He was .... of playing .... and loose with the sentiments of his dearest friends.
(a) complained, thick (b) accused, tight
(c) innocent, false (d) guilty, fast

29. The new Principal .... stress on routine administration .... than on academic matters and examination reforms.
(a) released, only (b) began, even
(c) started, further (d) laid, rather
(e) gave, better

30. Nothing is so .... to a nation as an extreme of self partiality, and the total want of what others will naturally hope or fear.
(a) detrimental, concern
(b) repugnant, sense
(c) unethical, discretion
(d) fatal, consideration
(e) delusionary, methodly

31. To .... yourself from .... wear warm clothes.
(a) prohibit, heat (b) protect, cold
(c) save, heat (d) suffer, cold
(e) prevent, ice

32. Every nation has a certain .... of hostility that seeks a socially acceptable.
(a) stock, display
(b) concept, expression
(c) reservoir, outlet
(d) ideology, demonstration
(e) experience, explanation

33. She found .... with me, that I was wanting in ....
(a) crime, wisdom (b) fault, intelligence
(c) sin, ration (d) vice, knowledge

34. Let us .... with due .... that ancient world was more civilised than modern world with its satellites in space.
(a) admit, humility
(b) adopt, certainty
(c) suppose, timidness
(d) presume, meekness
(e) agree, reluctance

35. The .... words of the mother comforted the .... child.
(a) harsh, naughty (b) sweet, happy
(c) soft, energetic (d) melodious, playful
(e) soothing, disappointed

36. Our socialism is .... because we maintain a huge public sector without any public sector ....
(a) sham, economy
(b) fraudulent, pursuit
(c) idealistic, theory
(d) counterfeit, phase
(e) phoney, philosophy

37. I would like to .... your attention to the second paragraph of my letter .... to the terms of sale of the machinery.
(a) invite, according
(b) withdraw, regarding
(c) react, mainly
(d) draw, pertaining
(e) focus, connecting

38. An .... facet of the Soviet perestroika is the search for a sweeping .... programme in foreign policy.
(a) essential, humanitarian
(b) interesting, moral
(c) important, economic
(d) immediate, social

39. Synthetic milk .... real milk in all .... except taste and nutritional qualities.
(a) resembles, factors
(b) exemplifies, respects
(c) copies, manners
(d) marks, qualities
(e) mimics, aspects

40. We cannot .... such a/an .... act of violence.
(a) tolerate, insipid
(b) consider, important
(c) commit, magnificent
(d) pardon, egregious
(e) neglect, insignificant

41. Civilisation, in the real sense of the term consists not in the .... but in the deliberate and voluntary .... of wants.
(a) multiplication, reduction
(b) increase, decrease
(c) hoarding, dehoarding

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(d) overgrowth, diminishing

42. Public sector units running at a loss should be given the option to be .... to the highest bidder with a golden handshake for employees or to be converted into workers' cooperatives with workers holding ownership.
(a) sold, entire (b) credited, financial
(c) attributed, just (d) handed, reasonable
(e) auctioned, equity

43. Shahid .... a bit .... he was not invited by his friend to attend the party.
(a) took, before (b) angered, since
(c) expressed, than (d) grumbled, when
(e) surprised, about

44. In architecture, much more than in any of the other arts, there is a marked time lag between the of ideas and their .... in the shape of completed buildings.
(a) dawn, practicability
(b) settlement, fruition
(c) emergence, application
(d) burgeoning, welcoming

45. The great scientist .... himself with ability and moderation all .... the conference.
(a) felt, about
(b) displayed, in
(c) disclosed, besides
(d) conducted, through
(e) presented, though

46. In a world .... by men for so many years, women are only thought .... for jobs like typists, receptionists and teachers.
(a) created, suitable
(b) governed, qualified
(c) controlled, eligible
(d) dominated, competent
(e) ruled, fit

47. Hence the word sophistry has an unfavourable .... and means arguing deceitfully, attempting to turn a poor case into a good one by means of clever but .... reasoning.
(a) impact, cogent
(b) denotation, ingenuous
(c) significance, vague
(d) connotation, specious

48. This partly explains how the Khawaja family has been able to .... its lavish lifestyle in recent times, despite the fact that all its assets have been ....
(a) keep up, destroyed
(b) develop, liquidated
(c) afford, attached
(d) keep, removed

49. Allama Iqbal was a great political thinker and his strong .... personality is .... throughout the thoughts and expressions in the World.
(a) virile, observed
(b) vigorous, noticed
(c) vivacious, reflected
(d) dynamic, detected
(e) defiant, discerned

50. The Minister felt that the .... made by the Committee was .... even though similar schemes had worked earlier.
(a) decision, gainful
(b) choice, profitable
(c) acceptance, approved
(d) election, acceptable
(e) recommendation, infeasible

ANSWERS

1. e	2. b	3. d	4. d	5. c	6. d	7. e	8. c	9. d	10. b
11. b	12. c	13. b	14. a	15. e	16. c	17. c	18. c	19. d	20. b
21. c	22. d	23. e	24. d	25. d	26. c	27. e	28. b	29. d	30. d
31. b	32. c	33. b	34. a	35. e	36. e	37. d	38. a	39. e	40. d
41. a	42. e	43. d	44. c	45. d	46. d	47. d	48. a	49. a	50. e

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PRACTICE EXERCISE 18

Directions: In each sentence below, there are two blank spaces. Below in each sentence some pairs of words are given which are numbered (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Pick out the most appropriate pair to fill in the blanks in the same order, to complete the sentence meaningfully.

1. The police .... any attempt of arson by .... at the trouble spot quite in time.
   (a) squashed, surrounding
   (b) made, encircling
   (c) predisposed, visiting
   (d) thwarted, presenting
   (e) pre-empted, arriving
2. Our youth and others have .... to drugs not only because their friends .... social pressures but also because escape with drugs is so complete and swift.
   (a) clung, put (b) turned, enforce
   (c) given. exhibit (d) moved, exert
   (e) resorted, apply
3. Moreover, a fact-finding mission .... by BSN to Bangladesh, in January this year strongly recommended that the French group should go it alone, and not hand over .... to any one.
   (a) constituted, authority
   (b) organised, papers
   (c) dispatched, control
   (d) sponsored, power
4. Though this is undoubtedly the greatest dictionary ever .... , it is designed for scholars and research workers rather than for the ...... dictionary user.
   (a) assembled, assiduous
   (b) compiled, casual
   (c) published, professional
   (d) projected, omniscient
5. .... persons are inclined to ....
   (a) Domineering, temperance
   (b) Obese, corpulence
   (c) Cowering, effrontery
   (d) Vacillating, determination
6. He had managed to .... several times, but was finally ...... by the police.
   (a) deceive, cheated (b) defend, acquitted
   (c) escape, arrested (d) cheat, robbed
   (e) abscond, kidnapped
7. Among the younger people there are complaints that the sight of ex-Nazis fluorishing recommends .... to youth that it instills, instead of needed moral values, the dubious precept that .... is the best policy.
   (a) emulation, honesty
   (b) desperation, dishonesty
   (c) selfishness, intolerance
   (d) cynicism, expediency
8. The people of China who have .... their right to be free and frank, only to have it brutally ...., may also have the courage to manifest it in other ways.
   (a) revived, crushed
   (b) invoked, snatched
   (c) claimed, denied
   (d) asserted, suppressed
   (e) manifested, repressed
9. Children are more , ... than adults, it is .... their quickness in learning a new language.
   (a) intelligent, disproved by
   (b) adaptable, reflected in
   (c) conservative, seen in
   (d) susceptible, demonstrated in
   (e) resourceful, proportionate to
10. The Government has .... a working group to .... technological gaps in selected industries in the small scale sector.
    (a) organised, spot out
    (b) formed, locate
    (c) constituted, identify
    (d) planned, pin-point
    (e) appointed, take stock of
11. Fear is one of those .... which frequently .... us to inaction.
    (a) sentiments, lead (b) values, put
    (c) feelings, take (d) emotions, root
12. She was .... because all her plans had gone
    (a) elated, wild
    (b) dejected, splendidly
    (c) distraught, awry
    (d) frustrated, magnificently
13. The educational systems of Japan and South Korea have long, tough work ...... for students and it is no .... that both these countries are doing well.
    (a) periods, accident
    (b) schedules, coincidence
    (c) routines, synchronisation
    (d) moments, surprise
14. Very few of us are capable of seeing human .... the robes of a millionaire and the rags of a beggar.
    (a) status, through (b) nature, beneath

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(c) dignity, in (d) condition, by
(e) glory, without

15. The candidates' .... at the polls was .... as he won with a striking margin.
(a) claim, unrealistic
(b) victory, overwhelming
(c) image, real
(d) strategy, unsuccessful
(e) candidature, inappropriate

16. He is so .... that everyone is always .... to help him in his work.
(a) helpful, reluctant
(b) aloof, cooperative
(c) adamant, enthusiastic
(d) miserly, ignorant
(e) magnanimous, eager

17. Democracy, as a way ,of life and not as a mere political arrangement, requires of its .... a regard not only for their own rights but equally for the .... rights of others.
(a) exponents, identical
(b) votaries, related
(b) protagonists, same
(c) adherents, similar
(e) proponents, such

d

18. Conditions in the country have grown so .... that many refugees have risked death to ....
(a) worse, safety (b) comfortable, survival
(c) different, life (d) bad, save
(e) severe, escape

19. The activities of the association have .... from the .... objectives set for it in the initial years.
(a) grown, simple (b) deviated, original
(c) details, grand (d) emerged, total
(e) increased, perverse

20. He warned the workers against supporting these anti-social policies, which he declared would .... rather than .... the plight of the common people.
(a) impair, improving
(b) rescue, destroy
(c) protract, inhibit
(d) aggravate, alleviate

21. The police feel that the .... shown by the judges to first offenders unfortunately .... many youngsters to commit more and more crimes.
(a) clemency, encourages
(b) pity, predisposes
(c) leniency, prevents
(d) mercy, prohibits
(e) harshness, leads

22. Quaid-e-Azam was not enamoured .... the economic progress made by the modern West and did not .... the Western nations to be more civilised.
(a) at, believe, (b) off, think
(c) of, consider (d) with, hold

23. The leaders were .... needed by those to .... they were addressed.
(a) angrily, who (b) readily, which
(c) scarcely, whom (d) rarely, where
(e) joyfully, when

24. The domestic and foreign policies of a nation state with a long .... and continuous historical tradition like India have a certain .... about them.
(a) relevant, mystery
(b) glorious, uncertainty
(c) coherent, inevitability
(d) splendid, certainty
(e) eventful, unintelligibility

25. Instead of ...., prove your worth by .... something.
(a) begging, demanding
(b) talking, doing
(c) worrying, paying
(d) writing, reading
(e) donating, demanding

26. It is the primary duty of any party elected to rule to .... stability and defence of the country and protect it both from internal and external ....
(a) ensure, subversions
(b) strengthen, aggressions
(c) protect, trauma
(d) assure, aspersions
(e) insure, submissions

27. Due to .... rainfall this year, there will be .... cut in water supply.
(a) enough, substantial
(b) meagre, least
(c) sufficient, no
(d) surplus, abundant
(e) abundant, considerable

28. Foreign multinationals may be .... in implementing the infrastructural plan on condition of introducing labour intensive techniques which generate a minimum .... level of rural employment.
(a) deployed, prescribed
(b) debarred, ordained

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(c) deplored, scheduled
(d) defamed, limited

29. We must explore .... sources of energy as our supply of fossil fuel has been ....
(a) alternate, depleted
(b) guaranteed, over
(c) natural, exhausted
(d) sufficient, increased
(e) innovative, augmented

30. Many tourists to Pakistan visit the beautiful .... in spring and summer.
(a) town, frequently
(b) valley, especially
(c) scenery, generally
(d) lakes, rarely

31. We can .... to travel by air, but we .... train journey.
(a) plan, enjoy (b) aspire, commute
(c) afford, prefer (d) decide, undertook
(e) decline, accepted

32. Because the inspector gave the plant .... a examination, he .... many defects.
(a) casual, missed
(b) meticulous, mentioned
(c) cursory, by passed
(d) peremptory, ignored
(e) perfunctory, overlooked

33. The .... of glory lead but to the ....
(a) acts, prosperity
(b) achievements, suffering
(c) paths, grave
(d) ways, happiness

34. We do not .... our dreams because they do not .... with our perceptions of waking life.
(a) admit, coincide
(b) accept, mix
(c) value, match
(d) believe, agree
(e) appreciate, corroborate

35. He granted the request because he was .... to .... his friend
(a) bound, hurt
(b) destined, agonise
(c) sure, displease
(d) unwilling, please
(e) reluctant, disappoint

36. Mr. Rajesh .... his wife that he would take .... action to set right his erring son.
(a) called, strict
(b) assured, stringent
(c) reitrated. strictly
(d) informed, constructive
(e) instructed, preventive

37. The charges made in the system were so .... that they didn't require any ....
(a) big, time
(b) genuine, intelligence
(c) marginal, expenses
(d) certain, expertise
(e) obvious, modifications

38. I shall .... him if he .... to me for his misconduct.
(a) pardon, commits
(b) forgive, apologises
(c) reprimand, commands
(d) punish, abuses

39. In .... of International matters, there is always an element of risk in .... one might do
(a) view, whichever (b) many, doing
(c) defence, wrong (d) case, whatever
(e) spite, whatever

40. We have criticized our university students for preferring the security of political silence and the safety of .... to the excitement of social .... and humanitarian action.
(a) college, adventure
(b) concealment, revolution
(c) acquiescence, dissent
(d) tolerance, antagonism

41. .... is a criminal .... in England and covers cases where offensive descriptions of Christianity are published.
(a) heathenism, act
(b) sacrilege, violence
(c) blasphemy, offence
(d) obscenity, deviation
(e) impiety, transgression

42. The teacher told Hamid, "You should ...... this paragraph to make the essay more ....
(a) expunge, witty (b) enlarge, poignant
(c) delete, succinct (d) excise, expansive
(e) revise, abstruse

43. The hot tropical climate created a climate of .... and encouraged ..... .
(a) sweltering, agility
(b) enervation, activity
(c) listlessness, euphoria
(d) lassitude, drowsiness

44. We are .... to have him .... here to make this function a great success.
(a) proud, leave (b) happy, arrive

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(c) sure, come (d) pleased, over
(e) wonderful, again

45. Babe Didrikson wag a fantastic athlete who was .... outstanding in every athletic .... she undertook.
(a) seemingly, feat
(b) truly, testimonial
(c) skilfully, play
(d) basically, skill
(e) apparently, endeavour

46. He was so convinced that people were driven by .... motives that he believed there was no such thing as a purely .... act.
(a) personal, anti-social
(b) personal, eternal
(c) altruistic, praiseworthy
(d) ulterior, selfless
(e) sentimental, divine

47. An administrator must .... evaluate his own views because his influence can be .... if he has personal prejudices.
(a) sincerely, significant
(b) regularly, acrimonious
(c) constantly, deleterious
(d) frequently, rash
(e) occasionally, undesirable

48. We .... him with many promises, but nothing would .... him.
(a) tempted, influence
(b) provoked, desiccate
(c) attracted, fascinate
(d) gave, deprive;
(e) negotiated, please

49. Oddly enough .... the prestige of USA in countries like Britain, France and Italy is considered important here, Congress has been .... about supplying funds to the US Information Agency in these countries.
(a) when, generous
(b) since, dilatory
(c) whereas, wasteful
(d) although, niggardly

50. The counter clerk was very busy and .... not pay .... to Sameer's request.
(a) can, help (b) could, respect
(c) had, cash (d) did, attention
(e) certainly, acceptance

ANSWERS

1. e	2. e	3. c	4. b	5. b	6. c	7. d	8. b	9. b	10. c
11. d	12. c	13. b	14. c	15. b	16. e	17. d	18. e	19. b	20. d
21. a	22. c	23. c	24. c	25. b	26. a	27. c	28. a	29. c	30. b
31. c	32. e	33. c	34. d	35. e	36. b	37. e	38. b	39. d	40. c
41. c	42. c	43. d	44. d	45. e	46. d	47. c	48. a	49. d	50. d

PRACTICE EXERCISE 19

Directions: In each sentence below, there are two blank spaces. Below in each sentence some pairs of words are given. Pick out the most appropriate pair to fill in the blanks in the same order to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

1. Shaheen .... to a .... love for drugs.
(a) considered, reveal
(b) admitted, correct
(c) accepted, open
(d) confessed, secret
(e) supposed, sacred

2. The admiration some leaders earn is .... by their .... instinct for hitting the frontlines in newspapers.
(a) evolved, aggressive
(b) generated, feeble
(c) conceded, provocative
(d) engendered, unerring
(e) developed, uncanny

3. Irrigation from the canal is .... settlers for cultivation, which is .... eating into the wildlife habitat.
(a) attracting, gradually
(b) luring, steadily
(c) enticing, rapidly
(d) persuading, regularly.
(e) ensnaring, stealthily

4. The construction of the hall has been .... because of the .... of cement in the market.
(a) held, non-availability
(b) denied, restrictions
(c) hampered, shortage
(d) prevented, supply
(e) completed, disappearance

5. The prince did not know what these omens

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might .... and he asked his soothsayers to .... them.
(a) implicate, clarify
(b) imply, illustrate
(c) portend, interpret
(d) propound, explain
(e) hold, dilate on

6. The bandit .... the traveller of his purse of gold and .... him grievously.
(a) snatched, hurt (b) stole, injured
(c) demanded, beat (d) robbed, wounded

7. Only .... people are .... after death.
(a) virulent, glorified
(b) vicious, condemned
(c) virile, forgotten
(d) virtuous, remembered

8. He preaches liberal views but in practice, he is not .... and is .... narrow minded than almost any other person.
(a) hard, openly
(b) tolerant, more
(c) ambitious, hardly
(d) acceptable, genuinely
(e) approachable, less

9. The ancient princes and rulers .... most of their time, energy and resources in .... warfare.
(a) squandered, common
(b) wasted, reciprocal
(c) exhausted, expensive
(d) dessicated, unnecessary
(e) dissipated, mutual

10. He is .... to ....any kind of work with due sincerity.
(a) fond, perform
(b) reluctant, entrust
(c) determined, undertake
(d) eager avoid
(e) willing, ignore

11. He was initially .... at the suggestion but was soon .... it himself.
(a) frowning, rejecting
(b) shocked, advocating
(c) impressed, negating
(d) thrilled, propagating
(e) suspicious, trusting

12. A whole generation of infants is at risk of .... diseases due to drinking poisonous milk being pumped into the market by .... traders.
(a) countering, false
(b) embibing, vivacious
(c) generating, unconscious
(d) encountering, dishonest
(e) developing, unscrupulous

13. Let us keep in mind the truth .... that the only true victory is that in which there are no ....
(a) presumption, devastations
(b) precept, provocations
(c) proposition, malice
(d) admonition, vanquished
(e) premonition, casualties

14. It is not .... to come across a man who can take ups and downs without losing ....
(a) feasible, equipoise
(b) usual, patience
(d) common, equilibrium
(c) possible, self-control
(e) easy, equanimity

15. The increasing revival of dramatic classics is, to one critic, ... ; it seems to him a sign of the .... of the modern theatre.
(a) auspicious, resurgence
(b) deplorable, anaemia
(c) incomprehensible, paradox
(d) astounding, vitality

16. Fate is an .... and in order that it may play an active cart in human drama, it must be .... in some particular incarnation.
(a) idea, represented
(b) ideology, realised
(c) attitude, symbolised
(d) imagination, illustrated
(e) abstraction, personified

17. Naila .... in athletics yielded rich .... as she got a scholarship.
(a) performance, money
(b) defeat, results
(c) behaviour, appreciation
(d) excellence, dividends
(e) failure, disappointment

18. In a changing and .... unstructured business environment, creativity and innovation are being .... demanded of executives.
(a) excessively, rapidly
(b) highly, extremely
(c) increasingly, moderately
(d) progressively, increasingly

19. If it were true that enduring lessons are learned from .... errors, Broadway would be the repository of .... theatrical wisdom.
(a) dubious, profound
(b) egregious, sublime

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(d) dramatic, lasting
(c) stupid, tenuous

20. It is indeed .... that 40 years after independence, we have failed to .... a suitable education or examination system.
(a) bad, produce
(b) improper, create
(c) sad, evolve
(d) objectionable, present

21. The admiration Edhi Welfare Centre earned was .... by his ....' concern for the welfare of Pakistani women.
(a) aroused, proverbial
(b) belied, prudent
(c) transcended, haughty
(d) developed, real
(e) engendered, sincere

22. .... by long queues and bad weather the voters .... their way to polling stations any way they could.
(a) going, dropped
(b) satisfied, turned
(c) worried, lost
(d) undaunted, made
(e) encouraged, prepare

23. In his .... he followed the ....course.
(a) agony, funny
(b) ignorance, wrong
(c) hurry, diversified
(d) predicament, proper
(e) bewilderment, appropriate

24. The Deputy Manager .... ,to resign because all his proposals were .... down by his superiors.
(a) offered, thrown (b) gave, held
(c) began, kept (d) willing, knocked
(e) threatened, turned

25. Success in great ventures calls for .... concentration and strong personal ....
(a) hectic, interest
(b) unflagging, involvement
(c) continued, apathy
(d) standing, participation

ANSWERS

1. d	2. e	3. b	4. c	5. c	6. d	7. d	8. b	9. e	10. c
11. b	12. e	13. d	14. b	15. b	16. e	17. d	18. d	19. b	20. c
21. e	22. d	23. b	24. e	25. b					

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II. GRAMMAR USAGE

PRACTICE EXERCISE 20

1. Shakeela is not .... for this kind or a job.
   (a) cut in (b) cut up
   (c) cut through (d) cut out
2. He left the book.....the telephone.
   (a) around (b) beside
   (c) besides (d) at
3. The waiter took the plates .... after we had finished eating.
   (a) up (b) off
   (c) away (d) out
4. It is fourteen years since I .... him.
   (a) saw (b) have seen
   (c) did see (d) had seen
5. I have done my muddled but .... honest best.
   (a) never the less (b) rather
   (c) none the less
6. It is mainly due to their lethargy that the plan fell ....
   (a) over (b) out
   (c) through (d) off
7. She had just .... down when the telephone rang.
   (a) laid (b) lain (c) lay
8. Thinking that the other candidate was more deserving for the post, I .... in his favour.
   (a) stood down (b) stood out
   (c) stood over (d) stood off
9. This building comprises .... sixty rooms.
   (a) off (b) to
   (c) with (d) of
10. She always runs short .... money.
    (a) of (b) by
    (c) in (d) to
11. Shaista decided to set .... some time every day for prayers.
    (a) up (b) in
    (c) on (d) aside
12. The Government agreed to pay compensation damaged crops, land and cattle.
    (a) of (b) for
    (c) to (d) through
13. The boy you met yesterday is in class ....
    (a) ninth (b) the ninth
    (c) nine (d) the nine
14. There was some confusion .... the agreement.
    (a) on (b) in
    (c) around (d) over
15. Speak loudly as he is slow .... hearing.
    (a) in (b) about
    (c) at (d) of
16. Will you .... my dog while I am on tour?
    (a) look out (b) look up
    (c) look on (d) look after
17. Saima is disgusted the habits of her husband.
    (a) of (b) from
    (c) with (d) at
18. Every man craves .... recognition.
    (a) for (b) about
    (c) at (d) after
19. .... you meet my son in the market, ask him to come home at once.
    (a) will (b) while
    (c) should (d) would
20. Sanjay was sure .... getting a first class in the examination.
    (a) at (b) of
    (c) on (d) about
21. She seems offended .... my remarks.
    (a) with (b) for
    (c) upon (d) at
22. The mounting pressure was so overwhelming that he ultimately .... to her wish.
    (a) agreed in (b) cowed in
    (c) gave in (d) yielded in
23. He has no objection .... my proposal.
    (a) to (b) for
    (c) in (d) towards
24. Wash your hands .... water.
    (a) from (b) with
    (c) by (d) in
25. It is no use .... to come now. He is very busy.
    (a) to ask him (b) asking him
    (c) that you ask him (d) if you asked him
26. They are very grateful .... your kindness.
    (a) towards (b) to
    (c) with (d) for
27. He preferred cricket .... any other sport.
    (a) against (b) to
    (c) over (d) than
28. There is a disturbing nexus .... politics and sports in Pakistan.
    (a) between (b) with
    (c) among (d) by

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29. Don't loiter .... the street.
(a) in (b) about
(c) on (d) into

30. The terms given to you are not acceptable .... me.
(a) for (b) by
(c) with (d) to

31. You have played a great role, for .... your help I possibly would have landed myself into a problem.
(a) after (b) despite
(c) unless (d) although
(e) without

32. Fate smiled .... him in all his ventures.
(a) upon (b) on
(c) at (d) over

33. I saw him resting .... the shade of a tree.
(a) below (b) into
(c) under (d) in

34. Besides other provisions, that shopkeeper deals .... cosmetics too.
(a) for (b) at
(c) in (d) with

35. I will be .... a loss in this deal.
(a) to (b) on
(c) at (d) for

36. We shall fail .... we are industrious.
(a) though (b) until
(c) even (d) whether
(e) unless

37. It is time you .... home.
(a) go (b) have gone
(c) went (d) are going

38. I have been ill .... last Sunday.
(a) for (b) since
(c) from (d) by

39. These days transport .... cheaper than ever before.
(a) becomes (b) would become
(c) is becoming (d) has become

40. The lawyer was threatened .... dire consequences.
(a) from (b) by
(c) with (d) of

41. I will have to dispense .... his services.
(a) off (b) of
(c) at (d) with

42. It has been raining .... morning.
(a) for (b) from
(c) till (d) since

43. .... all intents and purposes, the manager is the master of the firm.
(a) With (b) In
(c) Upon (d) To

44. She has not recovered fully .... the shock.
(a) against (b) of
(c) from (d) off

45. One should not be indifferent .... the sufferings of others.
(a) about (b) to
(c) of (d) at

46. Why don't you sit .... me?
(a) close (b) beside
(c) along (d) next

47. His conduct is bad, and his honesty is not .... suspicion
(a) in (b) beyond
(c) under (d) above

48. Father shall return .... an hour.
(a) during (b) after
(c) within (d) in

49. The car ran .... the railings.
(a) to (b) in
(c) at (d) into

50. Everywhere elegant old buildings are being .... and mediocre modern structures are being put up.
(a) pulled off (b) pulled down
(c) pulled up (d) pulled through

ANSWERS

1. d	2. b	3. c	4. a	5. c	6. c	7. b	8. a	9. d	10. a
11. d	12. b	13. c	14. d	15. c	16. d	17. c	18. d	19. c	20. b
21. d	22. c	23. a	24. b	25. b	26. d	27. b	28. a	29. b	30. d
31. e	32. b	33. c	34. c	35. c	36. e	37. c	38. b	39. d	40. c
41. d	42. d	43. d	44. c	45. b	46. b	47. d	48. c	49. d	50. b

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PRACTICE EXERCISE 21

1. .... being hardworking he is thoroughly honest.
   (a) Although (b) Over and above
   (c) Betimes (d) Along with
2. Let us begin .... a new chapter.
   (a) by (b) with
   (c) from (d) on
3. She has great affection .... me.
   (a) for (b) in
   (c) with (d) to
4. The Press .... serve the profession better if it were objective in its reporting.
   (a) Would (b) may
   (c) can (d) will
5. A committee was formed to look .... the building.
   (a) after (b) at
   (c) upto (d) for
6. Raheela is .... polite that everyone likes her.
   (a) as (b) much
   (c) very (d))so'
7. Kamal is endowed .... many great qualities.
   (a) in (b) with
   (c) of (d) by
8. The inspector must enquire .... the complaint.
   (a) about (b) in (c) of
   (d) into (e) to
9. One should remain aloof .... bad habit.
   (a) from (b) to
   (c) against (d) of
10. A great change has come .... the world since the war.
    (a) about (b) over
    (c) into (d) in
11. .... duty calls, we must obey.
    (a) As (b) While
    (c) If (d) When
12. Would 'anybody .... a mother have risked his or her life for the baby?
    (a) either (b) but
    (c) however (d) than
13. Our country is committed .... a policy of peaceful co-existence.
    (a) with (b) for
    (c) to (d) by
14. He has retired .... private life.
    (a) into (b) from
    (c) for (d) by
15. We thought that she .... the job.
    (a) gets (b) is getting
    (c) will get (d) would get
16. I cannot agree .... your proposal.
    (a) of (b) to
    (c) with (d) by
17. Life is a tale told by .... idiot.
    (a) an (b) a
    (c) the (d) none of these
18. Get me a glass of water, ...
    (a) shall you? (b) won't you?
    (c) will you? (d) wouldn't you?
19. He stumbled at the stone and fell ......a ditch.
    (a) on (b) into
    (c) in (d) within
20. She is tired .... making appeals to her in-laws.
    (a) with (b) from
    (c) of (d) about
21. After the rain the weather .... and the sun came out.
    (a) cleared off (b) cleared out
    (c) cleared up (d) cleared away
22. This book is mine and that is ....
    (a) of you (b) your
    (c) your's (d) yours
23. Just try .... it.
    (a) do (b) doing
    (c) to do (d) and do
24. This brand of TV is quite inferior .... that one.
    (a) over (b) with (c) to (d) than
25. Ashraf has come up .... a problem.
    (a) to (b) for
    (c) against (d) into
26. He used to pray everyday, believing that as long as he .... so, he would be safe.
    (a) is doing (b) does
    (c) did (d) will do
27. He has shown utter neglect .... duty.
    (a) for (b) of
    (c) to (d) in
28. I am fed up .... this type of behaviour.
    (a) at (b) of
    (c) with (d) by
29. If they want to succeed, they .... have to work very hard.
    (a) will (b) ought
    (c) must (d) should

30. Because of the bad weather we had to stay....... home.
(a) off (b) in
(c) of (d) at

31. He succeeded in getting possession .... his land after a long court case.
(a) for (b) to
(c) of (d) with
(e) against

32. Now a days Maryam is .... busy to take care of her health.
(a) very (b) too
(c) so (d) extremely

33. Had the police not reached there in time the bandits .... him.
(a) did have killed (b) will have killed
(c) would kill (d) would have killed

34. I cannot approve .... her conduct,
(a) of (b) with
(c) by (d) to

35. I always like to eat .... of food.
(a) this kind (b) these kinds
(c) those kinds (d) this kinds

36 .... the rain stopped, the play had to be suspended.
(a) Since (b) When
(c) Until (d) While

37. A man who connives .... the faults of his children is their worst enemy.
(a) with (b) at
(c) of (d) on

38. Some people revel .... gossip.
(a) at (b) with
(c) by (d) in

39. The officer warned me .... the office until five o'clock.
(a) don't leave (b) to leave
(c) to not leave (d) not to leave

40. Even if it rains all day I will not be able to .... my journey.
(a) put by (b) put out
(c) put off (d) put away

41. Help yourself .... whatever you can use without wasting.
(a) with (b) to
(c) by (d) on

42. There is an exception .... every rule.
(a) on (b) to
(c) in (d) for

43. The storehouse was infested .... rats.
(a) by (b) of
(c) with (d) in

44. Please distribute these sweets .... the children.
(a) in (b) between
(c) amid (d) among

45. This custom seems to have originated .... an East European country.
(a) in (b) from
(c) by (d) with

46. Rashid .... the first prize in this competition.
(a) bore up (b) bore with
(c) bore out (d) bore away

47. In large cities people are cut .... from nature.
(a) down (b) out
(c) off (d) away

48. Your friend died over work.
(b) from (a) of
(c) due to (d) with

49. It is not easy to beat .... a swarm of wasps if they attack you.
(a) out (b) tip
(c) down (d) off

50. What a sensation it would cause if it .... now discovered that such a man had left behind a diary
(a) is (b) be
(c) was (d) were

ANSWERS

1. d	2. b	3. a	4. c	5. a	6. d	7. b	8. d	9. a	10. b
11. d	12. b	13. c	14. a	15. d	16. b	17. a	18. c	19. b	20. c
21. c	22. d	23. c	24. c	25. c	26. c	27. b	28. c	29. a	30. d
31. c	32. b	33. d	34. a	35. a	36. c	37. b	38. d	39. d	40. c
41. b	42. b	43. c	44. d	45. a	46. d	47. c	48. a	49. d	50. d

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PRACTICE EXERCISE 22

1. The passengers were very happy......the friendly and warm treatment given to them.
   (a) By (b) about
   (c) From (d) to
2. The treatment given by him .... his subordinates was mean.
   (a) Of (b) For
   (c) Towards (d) To
   (e) About
3. He had developed prejudice ..... the English.
   (a) For (b) To
   (c) Against (d) Towards
4. The higher you go, the more difficult it.... to breathe.
   (a) Has become (b) becomes
   (c) Is becoming (d) became
5. He was sworn ....as the Chief Minister of the State yesterday:
   (a) Off (b) At
   (c) Out (d) In
6. She yelled ..... him and he hastily retreated.
   (a) Towards (b) at
   (c) To (d) on
7. The children were disappointed because they had hoped .... with us.
   (a) To have gone (b) to go
   (c) Would have gone
8. You must adapt yourself .... your new surroundings.
   (a) Towards (b) In
   (c) With (d) To
9. The city was plunged .... darkness due to a sudden power failure.
   (a) Through (b) To
   (c) Into (d) Under
10. She stood ..... Amit, but could not utter a single word for quite some time.
    (a) For (b) To
    (c) About (d) before
    (e) towards
11. The Rajputs always fought .... the last man.
    (a) To (b) till
    (c) until (d) Upto
12. He is the friend ..... I trust most.
    (a) him (b) whom
    (c) which (d), who
13. We should abide ... the rules of the institution.
    (a) with (b) to
    (c) on (d) by
14. You must dispense .... his service.
    (a) in (b) At
    (c) with (d) of
15. We waited at the bus stop .... the bus came.
    (a) till (b) while.
    (c) until (d) unless
16. The telephone ...... several times before I answered it:
    (a) would ring. (b) had rung.
    (c) has rung (d) was ringing
17. I shall not desert him .... all the world,
    (a) with (b) from
    (c) by (d) for
18. There .... both the challenge and the secret of success.
    (a) lie (b) lay
    (c) lied (d) laid
19. We shall finish the work before he ...... back.
    (a) would come (b) comes
    (c) will come (d) shall come
20. I bought a new car last year, but I .... my old car yet, so at present I have two cars.
    (a) could not sell (b) have not sold
    (c) have sold (d) did not sell
21. He insists .... leaving immediately.
    (a) over (b) at
    (c) for (d) on
22. No sooner did he go in .... he came out.
    (a) then (b) when
    (c) than (d) and
23. Due to emergency conditions, the army was asked to ...
    (a) stand out (b) stand up
    (c) stand by (d) stand in
24. He is so bad-tempered that he has.....friends.
    (a) lot of (b) a lot of
    (c) few (d) a few
25. Kamal walks as if he .... lame.
    (a) is (b) had been
    (c) was (d) were
26. It does not rest .... the collector to order his release.
    (a) On (b) with
    (c) Over (d) upon
27. Reena's marriage ..... Rajesh was tumultous.
    (a) Of (b) with
    (c) Between (d) to
28. If you live in a corrupt society, you cannot easily rise ...... the prevailing corruption.
    (a) beyond (b) upon
    (c) above (d) over
29. I am glad .... the movie.
    (a) to have seen (b) to see
    (c) had seen
30. The story developed.....a thrilling climax.
    (a) out (b) up
    (c) over (d) into
31. That rule is applicable .... everyone.
    (a) with (b) for
    (c) to (d) on
32. Everyone of us will have to alone .... his misdeeds.

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(a) for (b) by
(c) with (d) about

33. Never boast ... your wealth.
(a) for (b) about
(c) in (d) of

34. Do you think you .... me somewhere before?
(a) saw (b) have seen
(c) were seeing (d) had seen

35. The examinee could guess .... the answer correctly.
(a) with (b) of
(c) about (d) at

36. We should always try to live ... the difficulties that we come across.
(a) over (b) through
(c) by (d) upon

37. He was reared up ... the foothills of Mussoorie.
(a) in (b) admist
(c) at (d) on

38. The stole away even through the guard was on a constant .....
(a) look for (b) look out
(c) look on (d) look after

39. My uncle decided to take .... and my sister to the market.
(a) I (b) mine
(c) me (d) myself

40. A private secretary cannot have authority ... has boss.
(a) over (b) Upon
(c) On (d) For

41. Jamal plays football .... an experienced person.
(a) as (b) as through
(c) as of (d) as if

42. The rainy season has set .....
(a) on (b) off
(c) out (d) in

43. He is being accused .... theft
(a) To (b) for
(c) of (d) about

44. Let's make ...... our quarrel and be friends again.
(a) Up (b) off
(c) Out (d) with

45. He has resigned himself...... fate.
(a) In (6) into
(c) For (d) to

46. The ADM decided to resign when he was .... for promotion to DM.
(a) Passed off (b) passed out
(c) Passed over (d) passed by

47. He persisted.....saying so.
(a) On (b) in
(c) With (d) over

48. A woman came in with a baby who, she said,........ a safety pin:
(a) Swallowed (b) just swallowed.
(c) Had just swallowed (d) was just swallowing

49. Cigarette smoking is injurious .... health.
(a) Towards (b) for
(c) Against (d) to

50. You must remember this lesson .... Word.
(a) by (b) to
(c) on (d) for

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	d	3.	c	4.	b	5.	d	6.	b	7.	b	8.	d	9.	c	10.	d
11.	b	12.	b	13.	d	14.	c	15.	c	16.	b	17.	d	18.	b	19.	b	20.	b
21.	d	22.	c	23.	c	24.	c	25.	d	26.	b	27.	b	28.	c	29.	a	30.	d
31.	c	32.	a	33.	d	34.	b	35.	d	36.	b	37.	a	38.	b	39.	c	40.	a
41.	a	42.	d	43.	c	44.	a	45.	d	46.	c	47.	b	48.	b	49.	d	50.	a

PRACTICE EXERCISE 23

1. The judge acquitted the prisoner .... the charge of murder.
(a) Of (b) with
(c) About (d) from

2. The habit of taking drugs has been growing .... the urban youth.
(a) Within (b) In
(c) From (d) Upon

3. The horses stampeded and tore .... the street.
(a) Off (b) out
(c) Up (d) down

4. An argument .... between the two friends.
(a) Sprang up (b) rose up
(c) Broke out (d) broke in

5. They want to expel him for his anti-party activities .... the recent by-elections in the State.
(a) Inside (b) during
(c) through (d) while

6. He has invited some of his friends .... tea.
(a) For (b) on
(c) At (d) to

7. When I was a child, I ..... to school everyday instead of going by cycle.
(a) Walked (b) have been walking
(c) Had walked (d) have walked

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8. She said that she had never ...... a book she liked so much.
(a) Saw into (b) come across
(c) Held upon (d) viewed on

9. The examination will commence......Monday.
(a) On (b) from
(c) With (d) since

10. Nobody has come to see .us .... we bought these fierce dogs.
(a) When (b) till
(c) Since (d) for

11. He is busy .... his work.
(a) About (b) with
(c) In (d) on

12. I........ for you all day long.
(a) Had waited (b) have waited
(c) Was waiting (d) have been waiting

13. He ran ....
(a) Quick (b) so quick
(c) Quickly (d) so quickly

14. Indigenous products are now comparable...imported goods in quality.
(a) With (b) than
(c) Against (d) to

15. He has no paper to write .....
(a) On (b) upon
(c) At (d) over

16. In Bush, Saddam was up .... more than his match.
(a) to (b) against
(c) Into (d) for

17. Wickedness will draw .... punishment from God.
(a) In (b) out
(c) Down (d) near

18. I shall not come .... you need me.
(a) If not (b) without
(c) Except (d) unless

19. The doctor advised him to go ....several medical tests.
(a) under (b) about
(c) through (d) into

20. She is .... mother of two daughters.
(a) a (b) the
(c) an (d) None of these

21. If you persist in telling lies to me I shall sue you .... slander.
(a) with (b) to
(c) for (d) on

22. Don't waste your time and energy in being jealous .... your riyal's success.
(a) with (b) for
(c) against (d) of

23. The waiter hasn't bought the coffee......I've been here an hour already.
(a) still (b) yet
(c) up (d) till

24. Infatuation.......wealth ruins a person.
(a) for (b) about
(c) towards (d) to

25. Your bad habits will .... your ruin.
(a) bring up (b) bring in
(c) bring about (d) bring forth

26. After a lot of argument 'I brought her...... my point of view.
(a) around (b) round
(c) upto (d) round to

27. The modern club is simply a more refined substitute..... the old fashioned tavern.
(a) of (b) to
(c) for (d) with

28. I prefer this book .... that.
(a) for (b) to
(c) than (d) with

29. He sat ...... the table to have food.
(a) at (b) upon
(c) on (d) over

30. I have been working hard .... last year.
(a) in (b) from
(c) for (d) since

31. She has been given a topic to write ....
(a) about (b) on
(c) over (d) upon

32. His supporters began to ...... and he was left alone.
(a) fall off (b) fall up
(c) fall out (d) fall away

33. She says she knows painting, but I don't think she......
(a) can (b) knew
(c) does (d) had known

34. No .... than twenty boys failed in a class of fifty.
(a) less (b) few
(c) fewer (d) little

35. I shall not do the work unless you ....me more money.
(a) pay (b) do not pay
(c) shall pay (d) won't pay

36. His parents are anxious .... his health.
(a) after (b) about
(c) for (d) of

37. The minister flew.......the flooded areas in a helicopter.
(a) about (b) in
(c) over (d) along

38. He .... of his promise.
(a) backed down (b) backed up
(c) backed away (d) backed out

39. It has been their custom to shelter a stranger ...... time immemorial.
(a) for (b) from
(c) since (d) till

40. His name has become a synonym........evil.
(a) of (b) for
(c) to (d) with

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41. Mrs. Roy is a silly woman who books.......anyone who doesn't own a car.
(a) on (b) down
(c) down on (d) down off

42. If the evidence bears.......... the charge, the man will be convicted.
(a) off (b) up
(c) away (d) out

43. Hardly .... left the railway station when the train arrived.
(a) he (b) did he
(c) he had (d) had he

44. Most of the youth in the present times are addicted......drugs.
(a) for (b) to
(c) in (d) about

45. Do not trouble yourself .... the worries and anxieties of life.
(a) about (b) of
(c) for (d) with

46. Can I entrust this task .... you?
(a) with (b) for
(c) to (d) in

47. The queen was highly vain.........her beauty.
(a) of (b) from
(c) over (d) for

48. Women can't .... a secret.
(a) keep under (b) keep up
(c) keep back (d) keep on

49. We should always stick to our decisions otherwise the people will mock......us.
(a) over (b) at
(c) on (d) upon

50. Would you mind......on the light?
(a) to switch (b) switching
(c) to switching (d) to be switching

ANSWERS

1.	a	**2.**	d	**3.**	d	**4.**	a	**5.**	b	**6.**	d	**7.**	a	**8.**	b	**9.**	a	**10.**	c
11.	b	**12.**	d	**13.**	c	**14.**	d	**15.**	a	**16.**	b	**17.**	c	**18.**	d	**19.**	c	**20.**	b
21.	c	**22.**	d	**23.**	b	**24.**	a	**25.**	c	**26.**	d	**27.**	c	**28.**	b	**29.**	a	**30.**	d
31.	b	**32.**	d	**33.**	c	**34.**	c	**35.**	a	**36.**	b	**37.**	c	**38.**	d	**39.**	b	**40.**	b
41.	c	**42.**	d	**43.**	d	**44.**	b	**45.**	a	**46.**	c	**47.**	a	**48.**	c	**49.**	b	**50.**	b

PRACTICE EXERCISE 24

1. He is willing to make a concession.....the demands of his employees.
(a) for (b) on
(c) with (d) to

2. The teacher is angry .... Abid.
(a) of (b) upon
(c) with (d) on

3. I did .... I could which wasn't much.
(a) that (b) what
(c) how much (d) which

4. They can't agree with each other........anything.
(a) for (b) to
(c) in (d) on
(e) about

5. The price situation continues to be worrisome ......strong growth in production.
(a) despite (b) instead of
(c) inspite (d) although

6. The new government took .... last year.
(a) after (b) over
(c) out (d) up

7. All his decisions duly testify...his truthfulness and honesty.
(a) to (b) about
(c) of (d) for

8. You will have to catch the morning flight, so you .... better get ready.
(a) would (b) may
(c) should (d) had

9. Please write me .... this address.
(a) to (b) at
(c) on (d) upon

10. ......large city Skardu has become in twenty years?
(a) What (b) What a
(c) How (d) How a

11. If I .... you I would not stand this humiliation.
(a) be (b) were
(c) am (d) was

12. The shopkeeper does not have the toys, I was looking .....
(a) at (b) for
(c) about (d) to

13. The meeting was presided .... by the Prime Minister.
(a) on (b) upon
(c) up (d) over

14. My clothes are finer than ....
(a) my friend (b) a friend of mine
(c) my friend's (d) friend of mine

15. His master..... an explanation of his conduct.
(a) called off (b) called up
(c) called on (d) called for

16. The teacher warned him .... that type of lapse.
(a) towards (b) of
(c) in (d) against

17. Put your signature .... blue ink.
(a) in (b) through

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(c) by (d) with

18. I devote much of my time .... writing.
(a) in (b) to
(c) on (d) at

19. The boss is unnecessarily insisting....this point.
(a) for (b) at
(c) in (d) on

20. He .... his camera on the railing.
(a) Laid (b) lay (c) lain

21. The chief guest's wife gave .... the prizes.
(a) off (b) up
(c) away (d) out

22. Arun reached home .... did not find his mother there.
(a) and (b) but
(c) yet (d) although

23. .... is the way to the public library?
(a) How (b) What
(c) Which (d) Where

24. He is hard .... these days.
(a) up (b) off
(c) with (d) on

25. A poor man .... I knew nursed the orphan.
(a) who (b) whom
(c) that (d) which

26. He decided to .... his affairs before leaving the country.
(a) call off (b) break up.
(c) wind up (d) switch off

27. The sun is shining brightly, please.....the light.
(a) put on (b) put off
(c) put out (d) take off

28. The teacher advised Rina to give more attention....... her studies.
(a) for (b) of
(c) at (d) in

29. Everyone wants to.......for one's achievements.
(a) be admired (b) admire
(c) being admired (d) be admiring,

30. The employees demanded pay parity.....their counterparts in the Central Government.
(a) towards (b) as
(c) with (d) like

31. Everything he told me, I......... before.
(a) had heard (b) heard
(c) have heard

32. A storm suddenly blew......
(a) Over (b) Out
(c) Off (d) Up

33. I shall take revenge........you.
(a) At (b) on
(c) With (d) from

34. After much inquiries, we found that the ship was bound........Singapore.
(a) to (b) For
(c) towards (d) Into

35. I cannot deprive him.....his rights:
(a) Of (b) Off
(c) With (d) From

36. A new shop .... opened in the building, since last week.
(a) Will be (b) has been
(c) Is (d) would be

37. She was compensated......the loss of her belongings.
(a) Over (b) for
(c) AGAINST (d) At

38. The thief ran away....he should be caught.
(a) Unless (b) but
(c) Lest (d) otherwise

39. Boys are usually dependent on their parents.....they earn enough money to support themselves.
(a) Till (b) Provided
(c) So (d) Least

40. He must......his bad habits, if he wants to join us.
(a) Give in (b) give off
(c) Give away (d) give up

41. Just now I heard the news, it is so strange that you......... not believe it.
(a) Will (b) could
(c) Might (d) did
(e) Should

42. I have absolutely no doubt.......the innocence of the accused.
(a) About (b) on
(c) Over (d) with

43. I took that person .... a thief the.
(a) after (b) for
(c) to (d) as

44. I will talk to him when ....
(a) he comes (b) he would come
(c) he has come (d) he will come

45. My first lesson .... forgiveness came from my father.
(a) on (b) in
(c) about (d) upon

46. Do not put...... till tomorrow what you can do today.
(a) On (b) out
(c) Off (d) over

47. There was an understanding.....the two.
(a) In (b) between
(c) Within (d) among

48. I have lived in Lahore........
(a) Since five years (b) for five years
(c) five years ago (d) for five years ago

49. The pilot had been warned about the storm before he........
(a) Took up (b) took away
(c) Took off (d) took over

50. He has been entrusted .... this work.
(a) by (b) to
(c) on (d) with

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ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	c	3.	b	4.	d	5.	a	6.	b	7.	a	8.	d	9.	c	10.	b
11.	b	12.	b	13.	d	14.	c	15.	d	16.	d	17.	a	18.	b	19.	d	20.	a
21.	c	22.	b	23.	c	24.	a	25.	b	26.	c	27.	c	28.	b	29.	a	30.	c
31.	a	32.	a	33.	b	34.	b	35.	a	36.	b	37.	b	38.	c	39.	a	40.	d
41.	c	42.	a	43.	b	44.	a	45.	a	46.	c	47.	b	48.	b	49.	c	50.	d

PRACTICE EXERCISE 25

1. While strolling on Janpath, I chanced to meet ......European.
(a) One (b) a
(c) An (d) the

2. Her decent attitude compensates.....her short temper.
(a) For (b) with
(c) Off (d) to

3. He worked hard........he should fail.
(a) Else (b) except
(c) Lest (d) if not

4. I am convinced........his innocence.
(a) Of (b) by
(c) With (d) at

5. His father was annoyed with him as he could not........his examination.
(a) Get upon (b) get away
(c) Get through (d) get on

6. I was informed on phone but no written confirmation .... so far.
(a) Has received (b) has been received
(c) Had received (d) had been received

7. He often .... to Delhi on business trips. .
(a) Goes (b) has gone
(c) Is going (d) has been going

8. Washing machines.......popular in India in the last ten years or so.
(a) Became (b) are become
(c) Have become (d) are becoming

9. Finding fault .... others is a bad habit.
(a) In (b) with
(c) Of (d) about

10. I arrived at the decision in consultation......my colleagues.
(a) To (b) by
(c) With (d) about

11. In the fierce attack, the enemies were completely wiped........
(a) Out (b) off
(c) Away (d) over

12. Any successful manager should establish a feeling of confidence.....his clients.
(a) In (b) among
(c) With (d) to

13. True happiness consists.........giving pleasure to others.
(a) For (b) by
(c) In (d) of

14. The meeting was presided ...... by the Prime Minister.
(a) On (b) over
(c) At (d) upon

15. He is definitely.......
(a) Wrongly (b) in wrong
(c) In a wrong (d) in the wrong

16. She came......with me to see the circus.
(a) Along (b) off
(c) After (d) across

17. I saw a.......of wolves roaming around the forest.
(a) Lock (b) group
(c) Herd (d) pack

18. You will have to work very hard to make.....the time you wasted yesterday.
(a) For (b) up for
(c) Up (d) up with

19. The police has been looking for him.........four weeks.
(a) Since (b) till
(c) During (d) for

20. We should always side........those who are true.
(a) Together (b) to
(c) For (d) with

21. The passengers are cautioned.......pickpockets.
(a) To (b) against
(c) For (d) about

22. ......knowledge is a dangerous thing.
(a) Less (b) Little
(c) A little (d) the little

23. Do not hanker .... worldly pleasures.
(a) After (b) about
(c) For (d) towards

24. She died because they did they did not immediately........a doctor.
(a) Call up (b) call for
(c) Call in (d) call at

25. Do not take leave .... me; I will be left alone.
(a) By (b) of
(c) Off (d) from

26. The city was kept........night curfew for several days.
(a) On (b) at
(c) Under (d) over

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27. Give........answer to this question.
(a) An (b) a
(c) The (d) None of these

28. Always attend........what your teachers say.
(a) On (b) To
(c) Over (d) For

29. He is too dull .... the problem.
(a) Solves (b) to solve
(c) Solving (d) to solving

30. The speaker drew the attention of the audience........the burning issue.
(a) To (b) Towards
(c) On (d) Into

31. It's nine o'clock......and I'm still at breakfast.
(a) Till (b) Yet
(c) So (d) Already

32. Although he is blind, he is very fast.....calculations.
(a) In (b) With
(c) At (d) About

33. Only about 50 percent of the children have been covered........the immunization programme.
(a) By (b) Through
(c) In (d) Against

34. He confided his troubles........his friend.
(a) In (b) to
(c) With (d) by

35. The lights.......just as we sat down to watch the movie on television.
(a) Put out (b) gave off
(c) Went off (d) shut out
(e) Blew down

36. The officer is quite popular........his juniors.
(a) Between (b) with
(c) Among (d) in

37. He did not go ....the whole book before giving his opinion about it.
(a) Through (b) into
(c) Over (d) with

38. Sometimes it is difficult to deal .... a problem child.
(a) With (b)In
(c) At (d) out

39. He has aptitude........such a work.
(a) Of (a) In
(c) For (d) to
(e) At

40. She......the two candles in one breath.
(a) Put down (b) put up
(c) Put away (d) put out

41. More often than not the programmes of family fail to take.....
(a) Off (b) over
(c) Up (d) upon

42. The CRPF men swung into action and cordoned........the area.
(a) Over (b) off
(c) Out (d) of

43. The idea of a balanced diet is very difficult to ...... to anyone who knows nothing about food values.
(a) Make over (b) put across
(c) Take in (d) put through

44. The celebrations went .... very well.
(a) On (b) over
(c) Off (d) up

45. All these years I........him to keep away from such people, but he did not listen to me
(a) Warned (b) have been warning
(c) Had warned (d) had been warning

46. He was annoyed .... his wife.
(a) Upon (b) on
(c) With (d) at

47. He was so badly wounded that there was......hope of his recovery.
(a) Little (b) a little
(c) The little (d) less

48. When my uncle entered the house, I.....writing a letter.
(a) Was (b) Would be
(c) Had been (d) Should be

49. A student who perseveres......his studies is certain to get good marks.
(a) With (b) At
(c) In (d) Into

50. This sort of situation will not be allowed to last........long
(a) Till (b) For
(c) Up (d) Until

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	c	4.	a	5.	c	6.	b	7.	a	8.	c	9.	b	10.	c
11.	a	12.	a	13.	c	14.	b	15.	d	16.	a	17.	d	18.	b	19.	d	20.	d
21.	b	22.	c	23.	a	24.	c	25.	b	26.	c	27.	a	28.	b	29.	b	30.	a
31.	d	32.	c	33.	a	34.	b	35.	c	36.	b	37.	a	38.	a	39.	c	40.	d
41.	a	42.	b	43.	b	44.	c	45.	d	46.	c	47.	a	48.	a	49.	b	50.	b

PRACTICE EXERCISE 26

1. The jailer saw.....the prisoner's scheme.
(a) to (b) through
(c) about (d) into

2. His company is greatly sought

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(a) for (b) at
(c) after (d) out

3. It........since early morning.
(a) Will rain (b) is raining
(c) Rained (d) has been raining

4. We built the raft ....to hold us.
(a) Very strong (b) too strong
(c) Strong enough

5. We must wait until the invigilator......the question papers.
(a) would give (b) given
(c) will give (d) gives

6. Because of his rude behavior, nobody can get......... with him.
(a) across (b) along
(c) about (d) over

7. The ruling party will have to put its own house .... order.
(a) into (b) to
(c) in (d) on

8. The new education policy provides a useful........for the planners to remove illiteracy.
(a) break-in (b) breakaway
(c) break up (d) breakthrough

9. He is definitely elder........me.
(a) to (b) than
(c) of (d) by

10. After the advice of his father, he was reconciled.......his wife.
(a) into (b) by
(c) with (d) to

11. He had to wait until his sister's train arrived.......to take her to his house.
(a) as much as (b) as if
(c) so much so (d) so as

12. The doctor tried both penicillin and sulphanilamide; the penicillin proved to be the .... effective drug.
(a) very (b) more
(c) most

13. It will take five minutes to walk.....the bridge.
(a) across (b) through
(c) about (d) along

14. However honest he......., I do not trust him.
(a) is (b) may be
(c) might be (d) could be

15. He doesn't know how to look .... a word in the dictionary.
(a) on (b) up
(c) to (d) for

16. Sometimes we have to put.........with something irksome or unpleasant.
(a) on (b) in
(c) up (d) off

17. He became the Governor of a Province.
(a) little by little (b) by and large
(c) in course of time (d) at times

18. The performance passed .... peacefully.
(a) off (b) over
(c) out (d) away

19. We are now confident......winning the match.
(a) to (b) in
(c) of (d) into
(e) towards

20. ...... the rain stopped, the play had to be suspended.
(a) While (b) Until
(c) When (d) Since

21. China has a lot to offer Pakistan in her efforts to leap........ the 21st century.
(a) to (b) in
(c) into (d) over

22. Apparently he was feeling .... about his bad luck.
(a) anger (b) angry
(c) angrily

23. This sort of situation will not be allowed to last ...... long.
a) until (b) up
(c) till (d) for

24. She.....her grandfather; she has blue eyes.
(a) takes in (b) takes to
(c) takes after (d) takes on

25. Let me acquaint him........the topic.
(a) about (b) with
(c) to (d) of

26. Everyone in this universe is accountable to God......his action.
(a) For (b) of
(c) About (d) against

27. The inspector of excise has to conduct regular checks and......to visit the unit at least once a day.
(a) is required (b) requires
(c) is requiring (d) required

28. There was nothing he could do.......wait.
(a) than (b) except
(c) and (d) otherwise

29. He has been recently discharged......the army.
(a) off (b) by
(c) to (d) from

30. A burglar broke......his house last night.
(a) up (b) out
(c) into (d) down

31. The British enjoyed monopoly.....textiles.
(a) in (b) with
(c) of (d) over

32. I wish I......taller.
(a) would be (b) could be
(c) had been (d) were

33. He prayed that his brother....safely.
(a) arrived (b) may arrive
(c) might arrive (d) would arrive

34. When I pay him tomorrow, he.....received everything I owe him.
(a) might have (b) may have

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(c) will have
(d) might had
(e) must have

35. The judge ordered that the criminal be......put death.
(a) under
(b) at
(c) through
(d) to

36. By this time next year, She....her final examination.
(a) shall take
(b) will have taken
(c) will take
(d) would take.

37. He.....for this company since 1972.
(a) is working
(b) had worked
(c) worked
(d) has been working

38. He is a postmaster........a cock and bull story whenever his boss tries to pull him up for his negligence.
(a) pulling out
(b) hitting upon
(c) dishing out
(d) cooking up

39. Deepak is negligent.....attending his classes.
(a) in
(b) to
(c) about
(d) towards

40. I have booked my ticket through the agent.....I know is very efficient.
a) whom
(b) which
(c) who
(d) that

41. The police......on duty.
(a) are
(b) is
(c) was
(d) have

42. We are cooking forward......your cooperation.
(a) for
(b) after
(c) to
(d) about

43. The committee has to submit its report......two months.
(a) during
(b) within
(c) until
(d) till

44. He stands......what he has done.
(a) upon
(b) for
(c) on
(d) at

45. Savita kept talking loudly oblivious ......the fact that it was the college library and not the students common room.
(a) regarding
(b) of
(c) about
(d) for

46. Modern science began......the influence of Copernicus.
(a) from
(b) with
(c)by
(d) under

47. Make haste.....we shall miss the train.
(a) either
(b) or
(c) else

48. If he......hard, he would have passed the examination.
(a) worked
(b) could work
c) had worked
(d) should work

49. The doctor advised him to take care.....his health.
(a) of
(b) for
(c) about
(d) with

50. The dispute can be easily settled between you and......
(a) we
(b) I
(c) me
(d) myself

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	c	3.	d	4.	c	5.	d	6.	b	7.	c	8.	d	9.	a	10.	d
11.	d	12.	b	13.	a	14.	b	15.	d	16.	c	17.	c	18.	a	19.	c	20.	b
21.	c	22.	b	23.	d	24.	c	25.	b	26.	a	27.	a	28.	b	29.	d	30.	c
31.	a	32.	d	33.	c	34.	c	35.	d	36.	b	37.	d	38.	d	39.	a	40.	c
41.	a	42.	c	43.	b	44.	b	45.	b	46.	d	47.	b	48.	c	49.	a	50.	b

PRACTICE EXERCISE 27

1. More than twenty years have now passed.....I had my first flight.
(a) after
(b) while
(c) since
(d) when

2. These days everybody complains.... corruption in public life.
(a) for
(b) of
(c) about
(d) against

3. How long will our supplies.......?
(a) hold out
(b) hold on
(c) hold up
(d) hold in

4. I hate sitting........him as he always smells of garlic.
(a) along
(b) beside
(c) besides
(d) at

5. It is better to send......the doctor.
(a) upon
(b) in
(c) for
(d) to

6. The spirit of morality pervades.....all the poems of Wordsworth.
(a) from
(b) of
(c) off
(d) through

7. This work ought to have....... long ago.
(a) done
(b) had done
(c) been done
(d)being done

8. He is trying his best to keep.....the reputation of his family.
(a) up
(b) to
(c) on
(d) over

9. Ever since his parents died, his uncle has......all his needs.
(a) seen to
(b) seen off
(c) seen by
(d)seen through

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10. A meeting of opposition leaders was held recently to sort.....differences on policy matters.
(a) off (b) up
(c) out (d) about

11. It should be the aim of every educated Pakistani that as .... as possible become literate.
(a) few (b) most
(c) many (d) much

12. They found him well qualified.......the post.
(a) for (b) to
(c)about (d)of

13. The old man could not remember where he.....his money.
(a) deposits (b) is depositing
(c) will deposit (d) had deposited

14. The title of 'Bharat Ratna' was conferred......him at a colorful ceremony.
(a) at (b) over
(c) to (d) on

15. The robbers were arrested and.......prison yesterday.
(a) taken to (b) taken into
(c) brought in (d) brought into

16. The blind man bumped.........my brother.
(a) Into (b) at
(c) With (d) by

17. She sings....... her mother does.
(a) Like (b) as
(c) As if (d) so as

18. By trying to take revenge, a man tries to get.......his enemy.
(a) Stronger than (b) even with
(c) Equal with (d) better than

19. He was leaning.......the wall.
(a) On (b) towards.
(c) With (d) against

20. Absolve you......all blames.
(a) With (b) For
(c) Of (d) From

21. ......adequate pre-emptive action to avert this tragedy?
(a) Would you not be taking
(b) Would you have not taken
(c) Shall you not have taken
(d) Should you not have taken

22. The leaders hoped that the two countries could profit.......each other's experience.
(a) from (b) by
(c) on (d) through

23. He is given....... bad habits.
(a) for (b) in
(c) up (d) to

24. Do not quarrel.....your neighbors.
(a) from (b) by
(c) with (b) against

25. Had she known about it, she.....have stayed longer.
(a) would (b) might
(c) may (d) should

26. The people, who depend .... others, can never prosper in life.
(a) on (b) over
(c) at (d) upon

27. They put his success......to sheer hard work.
(a) Down (b) up
(c) Upon (d) on

28. ......what I know of him, I barely trust him.
(a) After (b) About
(c) From (d) Beyond

29. When I pay him tomorrow, he.......everything I owe him.
(a) Has received (b) will have received
(c) Would receive (d) would have received

30. I told him not to be afraid......his father.
(a) To (b) of
(c) with (d) from

31. The opposite forces went on fighting.......the night.
(a) In (b) during
(c) About (d) through

32. The opposition to re-marriage of widows blew......in due course of time.
(a) off (b) out
(c) up (d) over

33. The young politician......with his party and decided to contest the election as an independent candidate.
(a) fell down (b) fell out
(c) fell through (d) fell in

34. When is the wedding coming.....?
(a) on (b) up
(c) of (d) off

35. While travelling to Lahore, I ran....very old friend of mine.
(a) into (b) against
(c) up (d) across

36. It....too cold to go out last night, so we stayed at home.
(a) Had been (b) has been
(c) Was (d) used to be.

37. You should never laugh ...... the poor.
(a) on (b) at
(c) over (a) for

38. I cannot bear.....
(a) your separation (b) separation of you
(c) your's separation (d) separation from you

39. We will be late if we....not leave now.
(a) do (b) will
(c) shall (d) did

40. The lady takes pride.......her beauty.
(a) over (b) of
(c) in (d) at

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41. You.......better wait for your turn.
(a) could (b) had
(c) should (d) may

42. ....work hard, you won't succeed.
(a) Unless you don't (b) Unless you
(c) Unless you do not (d) lest you

43. The weather was.....ever experienced.
(a) worse (b) the worse
(c) worst (d)the worst

44. If only he.....told us the truth in the first place; things wouldn't have, gone wrong.
(a) has (b) would have
(c) had (d) should have

45. You will leave Pakistan before two month.......
(a) would pass (b) have passed
(c) will pass (d) would have passed

46. There were not more than.....supporters of this proposal in the Parliament.
(a) a little (b) few
(c) a few (d) the few

47. He was not looking.....the blackboard when the teacher was writing on it.
(a) at (b) to
(c) on (d) upto

48. After the war, he renounced worldly life and made....the mountains.
(a) for (b) to
(c) towards (d)into

49. The more things a man is ashamed.....the more respectable he is considered.
(a) with (b) by
(c) of (d) for

50. Don't interfere.....her in this work.
(a) in (b) with
(c) by (d) to

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	b	3.	a	4.	b	5.	c	6.	d	7.	c	8.	a	9.	a	10.	c
11.	c	12.	a	13.	d	14.	d	15.	a	16.	a	17.	b	18.	b	19.	d	20.	c
21.	d	22.	a	23.	d	24.	c	25.	a	26.	d	27.	d	28.	c	29.	b	30.	b
31.	d	32.	d	33.	b	34.	d	35.	a	36.	c	37.	b	38.	d	39.	a	40.	c
41.	b	42.	b	43.	a	44.	c	45.	b	46.	c	47.	a	48.	a	49.	c	50.	b

PRACTICE EXERCISE 28

1. History records seventeen incursions of Sultan Mahmood.....India.
(a) against (b) into
(c) upon (d) on

2. Your statements is replete.....contradictions.
(a by (b)of
(c) in (d) with

3. The man is blind .... one eye.
(a) of (b) by
(c) in (d) from

4. One is struck by the realization of being one with nature; a union of mind.....body.
(a) for (b) in
(c) and (d) or

5. He was surprised......the news.
(a) over (b) at
(c)by (d) with

6. She smiled......my words.
(a) at (b) upon
(c)on (d) over

7. The President will be provided........all the facilities he is entitled to.
(a) of (b) to
(c) by (d) with

8. The thief...... at the money.
(a) made good (b) made do with
(c) made up (d) made off with

9. It is difficult for me to part.....my belongings.
(a) from (b) of
(c) with (d) off

10. If you had informed me, I....cautious.
(a) would be (b) had been
(c) would have been (d) could have been

11. The dacoits set the locality......fire.
(a) on (b) upon
(c) to (d) at

12. I congratulate you.....your success.
(a) in (b)at
(c) on (d) for

13. .....I in your place, I would keep quiet.
(a) Would (b) Am
(c) Was (d)were

14. ....you do not work you cannot succeed.
(a) If (b) Unless
(c) Till (d) Until

15. He ran as quickly as he......
(a) can (b) could have
(c)could (d) would

16. The father advised his son to give.....bad company.
(a) away (b) up
(c) out (d) of

17. The sun.......at six this morning.
(a) rose (b)raised
(c) arose (d) aroused

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18. He was sorry.......what he had done.
(a) over (b) for
(c) at (d) of
19. You're coming to the movie......
(a) can't you (b) aren't you
(c) wont you (d) isn't it
20. He was charged...murder and brought to trial.
(a) by (b) for
(c) of (d) with
21. He has put.......the meeting.
(a) up (b) off
(c) away (d) out
22. He is being considered.....senior managerial position.
(a) of (b) to
(c) for (d) towards
(e) by
23. This is......book was looking for.
(a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) None of these.
24. The High Court.....the death sentence of the prisoner.
(a) set down (b) set upon
(c) set about (d) set aside
25. .... he invited me, I would have gone to the party.
(a) Unless (b) Had
(c) If (d) Although
26. I object........waiting YOU are always late for appointments.
(a) to (b) to being kept
(c) to keep (d) to keeping
27. He died.....inches repenting his crimes.
(a) for (b) by
(c) in (d) to
28. Have you finished reading the book? No. I'm...... in the middle of it.
(a) already (b) yet
(c) still (d) till
29. Baggage can be covered.... loss or accident during travel.
(a) against (b) for
(c) along (d) with
30. His father was 45 when he....
(a) has died (b) had died
(c) died (d) was dying
31. I suggest that the meeting.....postponed.
(a) is (b) would be
(c) be
32. An exhibition .... the new trends in lighting opened here today.
(a) to (b) on
(c) of (d) for
33. The wood always.....on water.
(a) float (b) was floating
(c) floats (d) floated
34. Have complete trust.....God.
(a) upon (b) in
(c) on (d) for
35. He does not like........better
(a) me doing (b) mine doing
(c) my doing (d) myself doing
36. By this time next year Ali will.....his University Degree in Marketing Management.
(a) has taken (b) had taken
(c) have took (d) have taken
37. On my return from holiday, I had to......with a lot of work.
(a) make do (b) catch up
(c) make up (d) catch on
38. There being no evidence against him, he was acquitted....the charge.
(a) off (b) with
(c) of (d) from
39. No buses are playing........the road as the transport workers are on strike.
(a) on (b) upon
(c) over (d) off
40. Hardly had he arrived .... it started raining.
(a) after (b) than.
(c) when (d) before
41. He was told not to worry....the matter,
(a) with (b) for
(c) about (d) of
42. My friend has a strange habit of turning....at odd hours.
(a) over (b) up
(c) down (d) out
43. You should adhere.......your principles.
(a) upon (b) on
(c) with (d) to
44. Astronomers have compared comets..... dirty snowballs.
(a) to (b) by
(c) with (d) from
45. Man cannot live ...bread alone.
(a) except (b) by
(c) without (d) with
46. Two cars collided....each other near the school.
(a) into (b) over
(c) with (d) of
47. She comes.....a noble family.
(a) of (b) from
(c) off (d) out of
48. By air you.......almost half the distance to Islamabad before I reach back home by my car.
(a) will cover (b) shall have covered
(c) would cover (d) would have covered
49. Hearing of his mother's illness, he at once started........ Khanpur.
(a) to (b) towards
(c) for (d) upto
50. ......works of reference are so valuable as the Encyclopedia Britannica.
(a) Few (b) A few
(c) The few (d) Fewer

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ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	d	3.	a	4.	c	5.	b	6.	a	7.	d	8.	d	9.	c	10.	c
11.	a	12.	c	13.	d	14.	a	15.	c	16.	b	17.	a	18.	b	19.	b	20.	d
21.	b	22.	c	23.	c	24.	d	25.	b	26.	b	27.	b	28.	c	29.	a	30.	c
31.	c	32.	b	33.	c	34.	b	35.	c	36.	d	37.	b	38.	c	39.	a	40.	c
41.	c	42.	b	43.	d	44.	a	45.	b	46.	c	47.	a	48.	b	49.	c	50.	a

PRACTICE EXERCISE 29

1. Because of the heavy rain, the match was........
   (a) broken off (b) fallen off
   (c) called off (d) set aside
2. He takes pains to hide his feelings, but at very unguarded moment the mark drops....and reveals him to the most superficial observation.
   (a) off (b) down
   (c) out (d) away
3. Hundreds of people die......malaria in villages.
   (a) from (b) by
   (c) with (d) of
4. Joseph introduced me......his mother as the best batsman.
   (a) to (b) by
   (c) for (d) with
5. The painter climbed.......the ladder to paint the high wall of the building.
   (a) on (b) upon
   (c) up (d) with
6. It was indeed unreasonable.....him to resign from this job.
   (a) for (b) from
   (c) of (d) with
7. Mr. Mubarak's property was divided... his daughter and sons.
   (a) amidst (b) among
   (c) between (d) in
8. You should not be angry...... your son.
   (a) with (b) to
   (c) on (d) at
9. Since we decided to fight to the last, we were sure to prevail......... the enemy.
   (a) above (b) over
   (c) with (d) upon
10. As the festival approaches, the number of customers......
    (a) will be increased (b) increases
    (c) will have increased (d) is increasing
11. Ten scholarships were competed.......
    (a) for (b) of
    (c) with (d) against
12. She........from the crowd because of her height and flaming red hair.
    (a) stood by (b)stood off
    (c) stood up (d) stood out
13. If I take a state roadways bus, I'll get late....
    (a) is it? (b) isn't it?
    (c) will I? (d) won't I?
14. Why did you tear....a page from my notebook?
    (a) up (b) off
    (c) out (d) outside
15. He grew tired of hard work and began to despair .... success.
    (a) of (b) with
    (c) for (d) about
16. Aziz promised me that he would come.....did not turn up.
    (a) and (b) though
    (c) but (d) still
17. Your pay is........ for your work.
    (a) high enough (b) enough high
    (c) too highly (d) much high
18. The celebrations went........very well.
    (a) up (b) over
    (c) of (d) off
19. Even after hearing him for a fairly long time, we were at a loss to know what he was driving.....
    (a) on (b) to
    (c) at (d) after
20. You should try to .... your expenditure.
    (a) cut out (b) cut down
    (c) cut off (d) cut under
21. There was nobody to attend......the complaints of the customers.
    (a) at (b) over
    (c) to (d) with
22. It took him a lot of time to arrive.....the conclusion.
    (a) to (b) at
    (c) on (d) upon
23. He......in the middle of his speech.
    (a) broke down (b) broke out
    (c) broke up (d) broke into
24. I take interest........film making.
    (a) for (b) with
    (c) to (d) in
25. When I met her last year, she ... for five years.
    (a) was married (b) had been married
    (c) had married (d) would have married
26. Many developing countries are moving .... privatization and economic liberation.
    (a) into (b) beyond
    (c) towards (d) against
27. It was indeed unreasonable......him to leave this job and start business.
    (a) of (b) with

(c) in (d) upon

28. This is the road to go.......
(a) through (b) to
(c) by (d) with

29. A great writer adopts a style appropriate.....his subject.
(a) with (b) for
(c) about (d) to

30. The English schemed to continue their rule in India by playing off one community......... the other.
(a) with (b) against
(c) upon (d) before

31. He....the bird but he always missed.
(a) shot (b) shot down
(c) shot at (d) shot up

32. He has fallen ...... with his partner.
(a) through (b) off
(c) over (d) out

33. If these youths trespass.... my land again I shall be ready for them with a big stick.
(a) upon (b) into
(c) on (d) over

34. The Second World War broke.....in 1939.
(a) off (b) up
(c) out (d) away

35. However, a large number of employees kept....from their offices today.
(a) on (b) out
(c) away (d) up

36. There are thirty teachers.......the staff of this school.
(a) under (b) in
(c) at (d) on

37. You should knock.....the door before you enter somebody's room.
(a) upon (b) at
(c) about (d) on

38. ....the room, the door suddenly swung shut and hit him in the face.
(a) On entering (b) While entering
(c) As he entered (d) On having entered

39. I asked him to look after my things because I can confide....him.
(a) in (b) on
(c) with (d) to

40. He tried to......smoking, but did not succeed.
(a) put out (b) give up
(c) do away (d) get away

41. If you are suffering from fever, the best remedy lies.......complete rest.
(a) with (b) on
(c) in (d) upon

42. Genius does what it must, and talent does what it.....
(a) can (b) would
(c) may (d) should

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	b	3.	d	4.	a	5.	c	6.	c	7.	c	8.	a	9.	b	10.	b
11.	a	12.	d	13.	d	14.	b	15.	a	16.	c	17.	a	18.	d	19.	c	20.	b
21.	c	22.	b	23.	a	24.	d	25.	b	26.	c	27.	a	28.	c	29.	d	30.	b
31.	c	32.	d	33.	c	34.	c	35.	c	36.	d	37.	b	38.	c	39.	a	40.	b
41.	e	42.	a																

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Chapter 5

IDENTIFY THE ODD WORD

'Classification' means 'to assort the items of a given group on the basis of a certain common quality they possess and then spot the stranger or odd one out'.

In this test, you are given a group of certain items, out of which all except one are similar to one another in some manner. The candidate is required to choose this one item which does not fit into the given group.

Directions: ***Choose the word which is least like the other words in the group.***

Ex. 1: (a) Zebra (b) Lion (c) Tiger (d) Horse (e) Giraffe

Sol: Here, all except *Horse*, are wild animals, while horse can be domesticated. Hence, the answer is (d).

Ex. 2. (a) Copper (b) Zinc (c) Brass (d) Aluminum (e) Iron

Sol: Here, all except *Brass* are metals, while brass is an alloy, hence, the answer is (c).

Ex. 3. (a) Amethyst (b) Ruby (c) Marble (d) Sapphire (e) Diamond

Sol: Here, all except *Marble* are precious stones. Hence, the answer is (c).

Ex. 4. (a) Pistol (b) Sword (c) Gun (d) Rifle (e) Cannon

Sol: Here, all except *Sword* are fire arms, and can be used from a distance. Hence, the answer is (b).

PRACTICE EXERCISE 1

Directions: ***In each of the following questions, five words have been given out of which four are alike in some manner, while the fifth one is different. Choose out the odd one.***

1.	(a) Pear	(b) Apple	(c) Litchi	(d) Guava	(e) Orange
2.	(a) Assassinate	(b) Kill	(c) Kidnap	(d) Stab	(e) Murder
3.	(a) Tortoise	(b) Duck	(c) Snake	(d) Whale	(e) Crow
4.	(a) Feathers	(b) Tentacles	(c) Scales	(d) Pseudopodia	(e) Flagella
5.	(a) Biscuits	(b) Chocolate	(c) Cake	(d) Bread	(e) Pastry
6.	(a) Ant	(b) Bee	(c)Moth	(d) Midge	(e) Spider
7.	(a) Actor	(b) Artist	(c) Musician	(d) Dancer	(e) Poet
8.	(a) Asia	(b) Argentina	(c) Africa	(d) Australia	(e) Antarctica
9.	(a) Rose	(b) Lotus	(c) Marigold	(d) Lily	(e) Tulip
10.	(a) Book	(b) Paper	(c) pencil	(d)Pen	(e) Sharpener
11.	(a) Geometry	(b) Algebra	(c) Trigonometry	(d) Mathematics	(e) Arithmetic
12.	(a) Poland	(b) Greece	(c) Spain	(d) Italy	(e) Korea
13.	(a) Calf	(b) Cub	(c) Piglet	(d) Duckling	(e) Hireling
14.	(a) Sketch	(b) Diagram	(c) poster	(d) Chart	(e) paper
15.	(a) Metre	(b) Furlong	(c) Yard	(d) Mile	(e) Acre
16.	(a) Giraffe	(b) Hyena	(c) Deer	(d) Rhinoceros	(e) Zebra
17.	(a) Sparrow	(b) Swan	(c) Parrot	(d) Koel	(e) Valture
18.	(a)Kiwi	(b) Eagle	(c) Emu	(d) Penguin	(e) Ostrich
19.	(a)Lake	(b) Sea	(c) River	(d)Pool	(e) Pond
20.	(a) Arrow	(b) Axe	(c) Knife	(d) Dagger	(e) Sword
21.	(a) Sun	(b) Moon	(c) Star	(d)Planets	(e) Universe
22.	(a) Cow	(b) Deer	(c) Donkey	(d) Rhinoceros	(e) Goat
23.	(a) Month	(b) Year	(c) Fortnight	(d) Season	(e) Week
24.	(a) Fox	(b) Yak	(c) Bear	(d) Kangaroo	(e) Sheep
25.	(a) Car	(b) Scooter	(c) Helicopter	(d) Aeroplane	(e) Cycle
26.	(a) Calendar	(b) Year	(c) Date	(d) Month	(e) Day
27.	(a) Sweep	(b) Wipe	(c) Scrub	(d) Wash	(e) Stain
28.	(a) Tigger	(b) Muzzle	(c) Pallete	(d) Barrel	(e) Bullet
39.	(a) Dagger	(b) Hammer	(c) Knife	(d) Sword	(e) Blade
30.	(a) Cigar	(b) Cigarette	(c) Tubacco	(d) Pipe	(e) Hookah
31.	(a) Flood	(b) Hurricane	(c) Avalanche	(d) Earthquake	(e) Explosion
32.	(a) Tall	(b) Huge	(c) Thin	(d) Sharp	(e) Small

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33. (a) Zinc (b) Iron (c) Aluminum (d) Copper (e) Mercury
34. (a) Chicken (b) Snake (c) Swan (d) Crocodile (e) Frog
35. (a) Treachery (b) Fraud (c) Deceit (d) Swindle (e) Morbid

ANSWERS

1. (e): Orange is the only citrus fruit in the group.
2. (c): All except Kidnap are actions of killing.
3. (d): All except Whale lay eggs.
4. (a): All except Feathers are organs for movement in different organisms.
5. (b): All except Chocolate are baked items.
6. (e): All except Spider are insects having four legs.
7. (e): All except Poet perform on stage.
8. (b): All except Argentina are continents, while Argentina is a country.
9. (b): All except Lotus are flowers which grow on land, while lotus grows in water.
10. (a): All except Book are stationery items.
11. (d): All except Mathematics are branches of Mathematics.
12. (e): All except Korea are European countries, while Korea is an Asian country.
13. (e): All except Hireling are young ones of animals.
14. (e): All others can be drawn on paper.
15. (e): All except Acre are units of measuring distance, while acre is a unit of area.
16. (b): Hyena is the only flesh-eating animal in the group.
17. (b): Swan is the only water bird in the group.
18. (b): All except Eagle are flightless birds.
19. (c): All except River contain stagnant water.
20. (a): All except Arrow are used while holding in hand.
21. (e): All except Universe form a part of the universe.
22. (c): All except Donkey have horns.
23. (d): All except Season are precise measurements for days.
24. (d): All except Kangaroo have thick hair or fur on their skin.
25. (e): All except Cycle run on fuel.
26. (a): All others are parts of a calendar.
27. (e): All except Stain are terms related to cleaning.
28. (c): All except Pallete are parts of gun.
29. (b): All except Hammer are sharp-edged and have a cutting action.
30. (c): All except Tobacco are means of smoking.
31. (e): All except Explosion are natural calamities.
32. (d): All except Sharp are related to dimension.
33. (e): Mercury is the only liquid metal in the group.
34. (a): All except Chicken can live in water.
35. (e): All except Morbid are synonyms of 'deceit'.

PRACTICE EXERCISE 2

Directions: ***In each of the following questions, five words have been given out of which four are alike in some manner, while the fifth one is different. Choose out the odd one.***

1. (a) Write (b) Read (c) Knowledge (d) Learn (e) Study
2. (a) Arrow (b) Missile (c) Sword (d) Bullet (e) Spear
3. (a) Screw (b) Hammer (c) Needle (d) Pin (e) Nail
4. (a) Peak (b) Mountain (c) Hillock (d) Mound (e) Valley
5. (a) Up (b) Down (c) Below (d) Above (e) Small
6. (a) Jumping (b) Running (c) Sprinting (d) Jogging (e) Exercising
7. (a) Tomato (b) Gourd (c) Brinjal (d) Cucumber (e) Potato
8. (a) Anger (b) Grief (c) Humorous (d) Kindness (e) Joy
9. (a) Crow (b) Pigeon (c) Parrot (d) Butterfly (e) Peacock
10. (a) Tailor (b) Carpenter (c) Blacksmith (d) Barber (e) Engineer
11. (a) Blaze (b) Glint (c) Simmer (d) Shimmer (e) Glimmer
12. (a) Hydrogen (b) Oxygen (c) Iodine (d) Nitrogen (e) Chlorine
13. (a) Telescope (b) Periscope (c) Microphone (d) Biscope (e) Kaleidoscope

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14. (a) Mongolia (b) China (c) India (d) Afghanistan (e) Iran
15. (a) Elephant (b) Man (c) Seal (d) Hawk (e) Whale
16. (a) Apple (b) Banana (c) Mango (d) Pear (e) Papaya
17. (a) Dog (b) Lion (c) Jackal (d) Tiger (e) Cheetah
18. (a) Sweet (b) Salty (c) Delicious (d) Sour (e) Bitter
19. (a) Bullock (b) Giraffe (c) Ass (d) Camel (e) Donkey
20. (a) Mars (b) Sun (c) Saturn (d) Mercury (e) Pluto
21. (a) Tiger (b) Dolphin (c) Zebra (d) Lion (e) Crocodile
22. (a) Fish (b) Scorpion (c) Crab (d) Octopus (e) Crocodile
23. (a) Garlic (b) Chilli (c) Ginger (d) Potato (e) Sugar beet
24. (a) Mustard (b) Sesame (c) Corin (d) Olive (e) Onion
25. (a) Diarrhoea (b) Jaundice (c) Measles (d) Cholera (e) Typhoid
26. (a) Sunflower (b) Rose (c) Mustard (d) Wheat (e) Radish
27. (a) Wheat (b) Barley (c) Rice (d) Pea (e) Mustard
28. (a) Paper (b) Wool (c) Wood (d) Plastic (e) Leather
29. (a) Dog (b) Horse (c) Goat (d) cat (e) Fox
30. (a) Cap (b) Turban (c) Helmet (d) Veil (e) Hit

ANSWERS

1. (c): All others are resorted to by one to acquire knowledge.
2. (c): All except Sword strike the target at a distance.
3. (b): All except Hammer have a pointed end.
4. (e): All except Valley are elevated features.
5. (e): All except Small are prepositions, while Small is used as an adjective.
6. (e): All others are different forms of exercising.
7. (e): Potato is the only vegetable in the group which grows underground.
8. (c): All except Humorous are nouns, while Humorous is an adjective.
9. (d): All except Butterfly are birds, while butterfly is an insect.
10. (d): All except Barber require raw material to work.
11. (c): All except Simmer are connected with light, while simmer is a way of cooking.
12. (c): All except Iodine are gases, while iodine is a liquid.
13. (c): All except Microphone are instruments based on theories and principles of light.
14. (a): All except Mongolia are neighboring countries of Pakistan.
15. (d): All except Hawk are mammals.
16. (b): All except Banana have seeds.
17. (a): All except Dog are wild animals.
18. (c): All except Delicious represent tastes recognized by the human tongue.
19. (b): All except Giraffe are animals used as beasts of burden.
20. (b): All except Sun are planets, while Sun is a star.
21. (e): All except Crocodile are mammals, while crocodile is a reptile.
22. (b): All except Scorpion live in water.
23. (b): All except Chilli are modified stems.
24. (d): All except Onion are used to extract oil.
25. (c): All except Measles are diseases which spread through infected food and water.
26. (b): All except Rose are herbs, while rose is a shrub.
27. (c): All except Rice are rabi crops, while rice is a kharif crop.
28. (d): All except Plastic are biodegradable materials.
29. (e): All except Fox are domestic animals, while fox is a wild animal.
30. (d): All except Veil cover the head, while veil cover the face

PRACTICE EXERCISE 3

Directions: ***In each of the following questions, four words have been given, out of which three are alike in some manner and the fourth one is different. Choose out the odd one.***

1. (a) Medium (b) Average (c) Mediocre (d) Terrible
2. (a) Goat (b) Puppy (c) Cow (d) Buffalo
3. (a) Polyester (b) Cotton (c) Terylene (d) Nylon
4. (a) Veena (b) Sitar (c) Drum (d) Guitar

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5. (a) Necklace (b) Ornament (c) Bangle (d) Ring
6. (a) Rectangle (b) Square (c) Cube (d) Triangle
7. (a) House (b) Wall (c) Roof (d) Beam
8. (a) Cement (b) Paste (c) Oil (d) Glue
9. (a) Crust (b) Mantle (c) Core (d) Volcano
10. (a) Iron (b)Nickle (c)Cobalt (d) Aluminium
11. (a) Sailor (b) Tailor (c) Goldsmith (d) Blacksmith
12. (a) House (b) Apartment (c) Society (d) Building
13. (a) Sketch (b) Paper (c) Poster (d) Diagram
14. (a) Broker (b)Salesman (c) Customer (d) Hawker
15. (a) Basket (b) Purse (c) Bag (d) Hat
16. (a) Crawl (b)Walk (c) Ride (d) Run
17. (a) Travelled (b) Sailed (c) Walked (d) Rode
18. (a) Triangle (b) Rectangle (c) Circle (d) Square
19. (a) Volt (b) Power (c) Volume (d) Force
20. (a) Lake (b) River (c) Winds (d) Current
21. (a) Ear (b) Kidney (c) Lungs (d) Liver
22. (a) Fear (b) Anger (c) Sober (d) Love
23. (a) Disperse (b) Aggregate (c) Congregate (d) Accumulate
24. (a) Day (b) Fortnight (c) Calendar (d) Month
25. (a) Teach (b) Instruct (c) Educate (d) Explain

ANSWERS

1. (d): All Except Terrible are synonyms.
2. (b): All except puppy are names of animals, while puppy is a young one of dog.
3. (b): All except Cotton are synthetic fibres while cotton is natural fibres.
4. (c): All except Drum are string instruments.
5. (b): All others are different types of ornaments.
6. (c): All except Cube are two-dimensional plane figures.
7. (a): All others are parts of a house.
8. (c): All except Oil are used to join something.
9. (d): All except Volcano are parts of the earth.
10. (d): All except Aluminum are magnetic materials.
11. (a): All except Sailor need raw material to work on.
12. (c): All except Society represent a single dwelling unit.
13. (b): All others are drawn on paper.
14. (c): All others earn from the customer.
15. (d): All except Hat are used to contain something.
16. (c): All except Ride are different modes of movement on limbs.
17. (a): All others are different modes of travel.
18. (c): All except Circle are figures made up of straight lines.
19. (a): All except Volt are physical quantities, while volt is a unit of measurement.
20. (a): All except Lake show movement.
21. (a): All except Ear are internal organs.
22. (c): All except Sober are emotions.
23. (a): All except Disperse are synonyms of Collect'.
24. (c): All others are parts of a calendar.
25. (b): All except Instruct denote learning process.

PRACTICE EXERCISE 4

Directions: ***In each of the following questions, four words have been given out of which three are alike in some manner and the fourth one is different. Choose out the odd one.***

1. (a) Probe (b) Exploration (c) Deliberation (d) Inquire
2. (a) Sugarcane (b) Coffee (c) Tobacco (d) Rice
3. (a) Censure (b) Admonish (c) Rebuke (d) Retrieve
4. (a) Debit (b) Deposit (c) Deduction (d) Withdrawl
5. (a) Foggy (b) Transparent (c) Turbid (d) Cloudy

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6. (a) Equity (b) Fairness (c) Partiality (d) Justice
7. (a) IMF (b) SAARC (c) UNICEF (d) WHO
8. (a) Lake (b) Brook (c) Stream (d) River
9. (a) Mattress (b) Pillow (c) Bedsheet (d) Curtain
10. (a) Crank (b) Steering (c) Wheels (d) Brakes
11. (a) Festival (b) Party (c) Function (d) Funeral
12. (a) Customs (b) Service tax (c) Income tax (d) Sales tax
13. (a) Raft (b) Chariot (c) Sledge (d) Cart
14. (a) Happy (b) Delighted (c) Annoyed (d) Elated
15. (a) Astonished (b) Pleased (c) Astounded (d) Flabbergasted
16. (a) Friendship (b) Attachment (c) Intimacy (d) Enmity
17. (a) Herb (b) Flower (c) Tree (d) Shrub
18. (a) Niger (b) Suez (c) Mississippi (d) Colorado
19. (a) Ladder (b) Staircase (c) Bridge (d) Escalator
20. (a) Cockroach (b) Roundworm (c) Amoeba (d) Frog
21. (a) Den (b) Roof (c) Burrow (d) Nest
22. (a) Physics (b) Chemistry (c) Biology (d) Geography
23. (a) Apple (b) Mango (c) Potato (d) Orange
24. (a) Magazine (b) Novel (c) Dictionary (d) Thesis
25. (a) Saw (b) Axe (c) Hammer (d) Screw-Driver
26. (a) Investigation (b) Analysis (c) Search (d) Conclusion
27. (a) Wool (b) Honey (c) Silk (d) Wax
28. (a) Sun (b) Planets (c) Stars (d) Satellites
29. (a) Gloves (b) Turban (c) Hat (d) Cap
30. (a) Fog (b) Cloud (c) Rain (d) Mist
31. (a) Kite (b) Eagle (c) Hawk (d) Vulture
32. (a) Infrared Rays (b) Radio Waves (c) X-Rays (d) Ultraviolet Rays
33. (a) Owl (b) Eagle (c) Hawk (d) Parrot
34. (a) Ample (b) Copious (c) Plentiful (d) Abundance

ANSWERS

1. (c): All except Deliberation indicate research.
2. (d): All except Rice are cash crops, while rice is a food crop.
3. (d): All other are synonyms.
4. (b): All except Deposit indicate reduction.
5. (b): All others are synonyms.
6. (c): All others are synonyms
7. (b): All except SAARC are world organizations.
8. (a): All except Lake contain moving water.
9. (d): All except Curtain are parts of bed-spread.
10. (a): All except Crank are mechanical parts of a car.
11. (d): All except Funeral denote occasions of merriment and fun-making.
12. (d): All other taxes are levied and collected by the Centre.
13. (a): All except Raft are drawn by animals.
14. (c): All others denote state of happiness.
15. (b): All others are synonyms.
16. (d): All except Enmity are synonyms.
17. (b): All except Flower are types of plants.
18. (b): All except Suez are rivers, while Suez is a canal.
19. (c): All except Bridge are used for up and down movement.
20. (c): All except Amoeba are multicellular organisms, while amoeba is unicellular.
21. (b): All except Roof are dwelling places of different animals.
22. (d): All except Geography are branches of science.
23. (c): All except Potato are fruits, while potato is a vegetable.
24. (d): All others are general books.
25. (b): All except Axe are tools used by a carpenter.
26. (d): All others are preliminary stages of an experiment.
27. (a): All except Wool are products obtained from insects, while wool is obtained from sheep.

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28. (c): All except Stars form part of the solar system.
29. (a): All except Gloves are used to cover the head.
30. (b): All except Cloud are different forms of precipitation.
31. (b): All except Eagle are scavengers.
32. (b): All except Radio waves are short wavelength radiations.
33. (d): All except Parrot are birds of prey.
34. (d): All others are adjectives.

TYPE 2: CHOOSING THE ODD PAIR OF WORDS

In this type of questions, certain pairs of words are given out of which the words in all the pairs except one, bear a certain common relationship. The candidate is required to decipher this relationship and choose the pair in which the words are differently related, as the answer.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Directions: ***Choose the odd pair of words.***

Ex. 1: (a) Blacksmith : Anvil (b) Carpenter : Saw (c) Barber : Scissor (d) Goldsmith : Ornaments (e) Sculptor : Chisel

Sol. Clearly, the answer is (d). In all other pairs, second is the tool used by the first.

Ex. 2: (a) Cow: Calf (b) Dog : Bitch (c) Lion : Cub (d) Tortoise : Turtle (e) Insect: Larva

Sol: Clearly, the answer is (b). In all other pairs, second is the young one of the first, while in (b), second is the female of the first.

Ex. 3: (a) White : Dirty (b) Easy : Difficult (c) Brave : Coward (d) End : Beginning

Sol: Clearly, the answer is (a). In all other pairs, the two words are antonyms of each other.

PRACTICE EXERCISE 5

Directions ***(Questions 1 to 5): in each of the following questions, five pairs of words are given, out of which the words in four pairs bear a certain common relationship. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related.***

1. (a) Shoes : Leather (b) Iron : Axe (c) Table : Wood (d) Jewelry : Gold (e) Shirt : Fabric
2. (a) See : Eye (b) Hear : Ears (c) Small : Nose (d) Touch : Skin (e) Tongue : Taste
3. (a) Stale : Fresh (b) Truth : Lie (c) Slow : Sluggish (d) Teach : Learn (e) Kind :Cruel
4. (a) Gold : Ornaments (b) Cloth : Garments (c) Wood : Furniture (d) Leather : Footwear (e) Earthen Pots : Clay
5. (a) Dim : Bright (b) Wrong : Right (c) Shallow : Deep (d) Genuine : Real (e) Involvement : Indifference

Directions (Questions 6 to 18): ***In each of the following questions, four pairs of words are given out of which the words in three pairs bear a certain common relationship. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related.***

6. (a) Cat : Mouse (b) Lion : Deer (c) Cow: Hen (d) Hawk : Pigeon
7. (a) Short : Longer (b) Crime : Blame (c) Light : Heavy (d) Poor : Rich
8. (a) Oil : Lamp (b) Water : Tap (c) Oxygen : Life (d) Power : Machine
9. (a) Husband : Wife (b) Lion : Fox (c) Dog : Cat (d) King : Minister
10. (a) Bouquet : Flowers (b) Bunch : Grapes (c) Furniture : Chair (d) Album : photos
11. (a) Church : Monument (b) Car : Bus (c) Pond : Lake (b) Pistol : Gun
12. (a) Ice cube : Cold (b) Iron : Hard (c) Marble : Smooth (d) Purse : Money
13. (a) Jaundice : Liver (b) Rickets : Bones

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(c) Tuberculosis : Lunge (d) Dengue : Fever

14. (a) Student : Scholar (b) Paddy : Rice
(c) Soldier : Warrior (d) Politician : Leader

15. (a) Bronze : Zinc (b) Duralumin : Almunium
(c) Steel : Iron (d) Brass : Copper

16. (a) Valley : Depth (b) Good : Bad
(c) High : Low (d) Black : White

17. (a) Wine : Grapes (b) Paper : Pulp
(b) Shoes: Leather (d) Wheat : Crop

18. (a) Iran : Asia (b) Canberra : Australia
(c) Norway : Europe (d) Algeria : Africa

ANSWERS

1. (b): In all other pairs, first is a product made from the second.
2. (e): In all other pairs, first denotes the function performed by the second.
3. (c): In all other pairs, the two words are antonyms of each other.
4. (e): In all other pairs, first is the raw material used to make the second,
5. (d): In all other pairs, the two words are antonyms of each other.
6. (c): In all other pairs, first feeds over the second.
7. (b): In all other pairs, the two words are antonyms of each other.
8. (b): In all other pairs, second requires the first to function.
9. (d): In all other pairs, the first is masculine while the second is feminine.
10. (c): In all other pairs, first denotes a collection of the second.
11. (a): In all other pairs, the two words belong to the same class.
12. (d): In all other pairs, second denotes a property of the first.
13. (d): In all other pairs, second denotes the part affected by the disease mentioned in first.
14. (b): In all other pairs, the first, when becomes an expert, is given the name of second.
15. (a): In all other pairs, first is an alloy of the second.
16. (a): In all other pairs, the two words are antonyms of each other.
17. (d): In all other pairs, second is the substance which is used to prepare the first.
18. (b): In all other pairs, second is the continent to which the country denoted by the first belongs.

PRACTICE EXERCISE 6

Directions : ***In each of the following questions, certain pairs of words are given, out of which the words in all pairs except one, bear a certain common relationship. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related.***

1. (a) Car : Road (b) Ship : Sea
(c) Rocket : Space (d) Aeroplane : Pilot

2. (a) Water : Thirst (b) Talent : Education
(c) Food : Hunger (d) Air : Suffocation

3. (a) Borad : Wide (b) Light : Heavy
(c) Tiny : Small (d) Big : Large

4. (a) Sky : Cloud (b) Purse : Wallet
(c) Cupboard : Almirah (d) Chair : Stool

5. (a) Tree : Stem (b) Face : Eye
(c) Chair : Sofa (d) Plant : Flower

6. (a) Tongue : Taste (b) Eye : Blind
(c) Ear : Deaf (d) Leg : Blame

7. (a) Death : Disease (b) Milk : Butter
(c) Grape : Wine (d) Water : Oxygen

8. (a) Book : Page (b) Table : Drawer
(c) Loom : Cloth (d) Car : Wheel

9. (a) Malaria : Protoza (b) Yeast : Fungi
(c) Typhoid : Bacteria (d) Polio : Virus

10. (a) Shirt : Dress (b) Boy : Girl
(c) Mango : Fruit (d) Table : Furniture

11. (a) Class : Student (b) Sentence : Words
(c) Tree : Forest (d) Hour : Minutes

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12. (a) Hard : Soft (b) Long : High (c) Sweet : Sour (d) Pointed : Blunt
13. (a) Whale : Mammal (b) Salamander : Insect (c) Snake : Reptile (d) Frog : Amphibian
14. (a) Profit : Loss (b) Wise : Foolish (c) Virtue : Vice (d) Seduce : Attract
15. (a) Taiwan : Taipei (b) China : Mongolia (c) Iran : Tehran (d) Japan : Tokyo
16. (a) Petrol : Car (b) Ink : Pen (c) Garbage : Dustbin (d) Lead : Pencil
17. (a) Honest : heat (b) Good : Nice (c) Extravagant : Thrifty (d) Seldom : Often

ANSWERS

1. (d): In all other pairs, first is the means of transport on the medium denoted by the second.
2. (b): In all other pairs, lack of first causes the second.
3. (b): The words in all other pairs are synonyms.
4. (a): In all other pairs, the two words denote things which serve the same purpose.
5. (c): In all other pairs, second is a part of the first.
6. (a): In all other pairs, second indicates a state of non-functioning of the first.
7. (a): In all other pairs, second is a product obtained from the first.
8. (e): In all other pairs, second is a part of the first.
9. (b): In all other pairs, first is the disease caused by the wound.
10. (b): In all other pairs, second denotes the class to which the first belongs.
11. (c): In all other pairs, second is a unit of the first.
12. (b): The words in all other pairs are antonyms of each other.
13. (b): In all other pairs, second is the class of animals to which the first belongs.
14. (d): The words in all other pairs are antonyms of each other.
15. (b): In all other pairs, second is the capital of the first.
16. (c): In all other pairs, first is required by the second for its functioning.
17. (b): In all other pairs, the given words are antonyms of each other.

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Chapter 6

CHOOSE THE CORRECT/ INCORRECT SENTENCE

TYPE 1: When different forms of the same sentence are given.

Example: Below are given different forms of a sentence labelled as (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Choose the one which conveys the meaning of the sentence correctly.

(a) As the train which is my usual was missing I had to travel on the next.
(b) Having missed the train which I usually catch and had to travel on the next.
(d) I missed the train which I usually catch and had to travel by the next.
(e) I missed not only the train which I usually catch but had to travel on the next.

Solution: Clearly, sentence (d) is grammatically correct and it also conveys the exact meaning.

Hence, the answer is (d)

PRACTICE SET 1

Directions: ***In each of the following questions, some sentences are given which are on the same theme. Decide which sentence is the most preferable with respect to grammar, meaning and usage, suitable for a formal writing in English.***

1. (a) Our school had won the match if only we have concentrated.
(b) Our school would have won the match if only would have concentrated.
(c) Our school would wi , the match only if we had concentrated.
(d) Our school had won the match if only we would have concentrated.
(e) Our school would have the match if only we had concentrated.

2. (a) He will not pay unless he is not compelled.
(b) He will not pay unless he will be compelled.
(c) He will not pay unless he is compelled.
(d) He will not pay till he is compelled.

3. (a) The boy regretted that he had spend a greater part of his vacation in the chair with a plastered leg.
(b) With a plastered leg, the boy regretted that he had spent a greater part of his vacation in the chair.
(c) The boy regretted that with a plastered leg he had spent a greater part of his vacation in the chair.
(d) The boy with a plastered leg regretted that he had spent a greater part of his vacation in the chair.

4. (a) If you will pay heed to the small details, the general plans will surely succeed.
(b) If you pay heed to the small details, the general plans will surely succeed.
(c) If you would heed the small details, the general plans would have succeeded.
(d) If you heeded to the small details, the general plans would surely succeed.

5. (a) It is a pleasure to see an alligator basking in the sunshine on a river bank as long as 90 feet.
(b) It is a pleasure to see an alligator as long as 90 feet basking in the both sunshine on a river bank.
(c) It is a pleasure to see an alligator basking in the sunshine as long as 90 feet on a river bank.
(d) It is a pleasure to see an alligator basking as long as 90 feet in the sunshine on a river bank.

6. (a) Without your help I must try to carry out my task alone.
(b) Barring your help I should try to carry out my task alone.
(c) Besides help from you, I must try to carry out my task alone.
(d) Failing your help I must try to carry out my task alone.

7. (a) There will be a meeting in the long room at 4 o'clock of all the boys who play cricket and football.
(b) There will be a meeting of all the boys who play cricket and football in the long room at 4 o'clock.
(c) There will be in the long room at 4 o'clock a meeting of all the boys who play cricket and football.
(d) In the long room at 4 o'clock there will be a meeting of all the boys who play cricket and football.

8. (a) Since the dividend being declared than the notices were prepared for mailing.
(b) Scarcely had the dividend declared than the notices were sent been out.
(c) They had no sooner declared the dividend when they sent the notices to

the stockholders.

(d) No sooner had the dividend been declared than the notices were prepared for mailing.

9. (a) The dacoits being stopped to divide the booty, the police overtook them.
(b) Since the dacoits stopped to divide the booty, the police had overtaken them.
(c) The dacoits having stopped to divide the booty, the police overtook them.
(d) The dacoits having been stopped for dividing the botty, the police overtook them.

10. (a) Since he lacked needed money, he never turned down anyone who needed help.
(b) He wasn't rich although anyone who needed help.
(c) Being not rich by any means he never turned away anyone who needed help.
(d) He wasn't rich by any means, but he never turned [illegible]
(e) Since he wasn't rich by any means, he never turned away anyone who need help.

11. (a) He came in too quickly to avoid waking his father.
(b) He entered in quickly, so as not to wake his father.
(c) Having not to wake his father, he came in quickly.
(d) He came in very quickly so that he might avoid waking his father.

12. (a) The harassed wife shot herself after bidding her husband the last good bye with a gun.
(b) The harassed wife with a gun shot herself after bidding her husband the last goodbye.
(c) The harassed wife shot herself with a gun after bidding her husband the last goodbye.
(d) With a gun the harassed wife shot herself, after bidding her husband the last goodbye.

13. (a) Many works must close owing to lack of fuel, if the strike lasts till the weekend.
(b) If the strike lasts for the weekend, owing to lack of fuel, many works must close.
(c) Owing to lack of fuel, many works must close if the strike lasts over the weekend.
(d) Having the strike lasting to the weekend, many works must close for lack of fuel.

14. (a) The receptionist must answer courteously the questions what are asked by the callers.
(b) The receptionist must answer courteously the question of all callers.
(c) The receptionist should answer courteously the questions of all callers.
(d) The receptionist courteously should answer the questions of all callers.

15. (a) The teacher asked the student with a frown on his face, to leave the room.
(b) The teacher asked with a frown on his face the student to leave the room.
(c) With a frown on his face, the teacher asked the student to leave the room.
(d) The teacher asked the student to leave the room with a frown on his face.

16. (a) He was shot without effect by a secretary under notice to quit, with whom he was finding fault, very fortunately.
(b) He was shot without effect very fortunately by a secretary, with whom he was finding fault, under notice to quit.
(c) By a secretary under notice to quit, with whom he was finding fault, he was very fortunately shot without effect.
(d) Very fortunately, he shot without effect by a secretary under notice to quit, with whom he was finding fault.

17. (a) I was rather impressed by the manner of the speaker than by his matter.
(b) I was impressed by the manner of the speaker rather than by his matter.
(c) Rather I was impressed by the manner of the speaker than by his matter.
(d) I was impressed rather by the manner of the speaker than by his matter.

18. (a) We had in this village, some twenty years ago, an idiot boy, whom I well remember, who from a child showed strong propensity for bees.
(b) Some twenty years ago, we had an idiot boy in this village, who from a child showed strong propensity for bees, whom I well remember.
(c) We had an idiot boy, whom I well remember, who from a child showed strong propensity for bees, in this village some twenty years ago.
(d) In this village, we had an idiot boy some twenty years ago, who from a child showed strong propensity for bees, whom I well remember.

19. (a) Common people are rather impressed by the style of a speech than by its substance.
(b) Common people are impressed rather by the style of a speech than by its substance.
(c) Rather common people are impressed by the style of a speech than by its substance.

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(d) Common people are impressed by the style of a speech than by its substance.

20. (a) The committee was useless because there was no needed power to it.
(b) Since the committee lacked needed power it would not have delivered expected result.
(c) Since the committee lacked needed power it could not deliver the expected result.
(d) Since committee did not have needed power it has not delivered useful result.
(e) Being that the committee lacked needed power, it could not deliver expected result.

21. (a) Hoping to be hearing from you, I remain yours sincerely.
(b) Hoping to hear from you, I remain yours sincerely.
(c) Hoping to have heard from you, I sincerely remain yours.
(d) Sincerely I remain yours hoping to be hearing from you.

22. (a) The report was useless to them because there was no needed information.
(b) Since the report lacked needed information it would have not been useful to them.
(c) Since the report did not contain the needed information it was not real useful to them.
(d) Being that the report lacked the needed information, they could not use it.
(e) Since the report lacked needed information it was of no use to them.

23. (a) In thirty seven bomb-blasts, fortunately only five lives were lost.
(b) in thirty seven bomb blasts only five lives were fortunately lost.
(c) In fortunately thirty seven bobm-blasts, only five lives were lost.
(d) Fortunately, in thirty seven bomb-blasts, only five lives were lost.

24. (a) I have read such a lot about him that I am looking forward to seeing him very much.
(b) I am reading such a lot about him that I will be looking forward to seeing him very much.
(c) Having read such a lot about him that I am looking forward to seeing him very much.
(d) I had read such a lot about him that I am looking forward to seeing him very much.
(e) With regard to reading such a lot about him that I am looking forward to seeing him very much.

25. (a) As soon as holidays begin than this beach will become very crowded.
(b) Since the holidays begin started this beach becomes very crowded.
(c) As soon as the holidays begin this beach will become very crowded.
(d) No sooner did the holidays begin than this beach will become very crowded.
(e) Scarcely had the holidays begin when this beach becomes very crowded.

26. (a) Zainab was sitting with her husband on the steps of the hall with her lap full of newspapers, when Ali and Abid came up.
(b) Zainab, with her lap full of newspapers, was sitting with her husband on the steps for the hall when Ali and Abid came up.
(c) With her lap full of newspapers, Zainab was sitting with her husband on the steps of the temple when Ali and Abid came up.
(d) Zainab was sitting with her husband on the steps of the hall when Ali and Abid came up with her lap full of newspapers.

27. (a) It is far too hard an essay for me to attempt.
(b) It is too far hard an essay to attempt for me.
(c) Too far it is an essay hard for me to attempt.
(d) It is too hard an essay for me to far attempt.

28. (a) If you had told me that you were in Karachi I had certainly contacted you despite getting bored there.
(b) If you had told me that you were in Karachi I would have certainly contacted you despite getting bored there.
(c) If you had told me that you were in Karachi I would have certainly contacted you instead of getting bored there.
(d) If you would have told me that you were in Karachi I had certainly contacted you instead of getting bored there.
(e) If you would have told me that you were in Karachi I would have certainly contacted you instead of getting bored there.

29. (a) The teaching staff must take their lectures regularly when are asked, by the Principal.
(b) The teaching staff had taken the lectures regularly had they known that the Principal would come to know about it.

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(c) The teaching staff would have taken lectures regularly had they known that the Principal would know about it.
(d) Many irregularities were found in their lectures by the Principal and he could not be disregarded them.

30. (a) As one travels from Skardu to Gilgit; he finds the line most beautifully laid.
(b) Travelling from Skardu to Gilgit, one finds the line most beautifully laid.
(c) While travelling from Skardu to Gilgit, one would find the line most beautifully laid.
(d) If one travels from Skardu to Gilgit, he will find the line most beautifully laid.

31. (a) Nobody will want to play in his team if he does not treat people kindly.
(b) If he does not treat people kindly, nobody will play to want his team.
(c) Nobody will treat people kindly if he does not want to play in his team.
(d) Nobody will want to treat people if he does not play in his team kindly.

32. (a) By June next year, Shuja will be twenty years working in the office.
(b) Being twenty years completed, Shuja will be working in this office till June next.
(c) Till June next year, Shuja will work in the office for twenty years.
(d) By June next year, Shuja will have been working in the office for twenty years.
(e) Shuja will be working in this office upon completing twenty years by next June.

33. (a) Our friends left in an imported car the hill station where they had been staying for quite some time.
(b) Our friends left the hill station in an imported car where they had been staying for quite some time.
(c) Our friends left the hill station where they had been staying for quite some time in an imported car.
(d) Our friends in an imported car left the hill station where they had been staying for quite some time.

34. (a) He blew out with a gun his brains, after bidding his wife goodbye.
(b) He blew out his brains, after bidding his wife goodbye with a gun.
(c) He blew out his brains with a gun, after bidding his wife goodbye.
(d) With a gun, he blew out his brains, after bidding his wife goodbye.

35. (a) Since managers can motivate people in the tasks that need to be done by getting them involved.
(b) The managers can motivate people in tasks by getting them involved that needs to be done.
(c) The managers not only do the tasks that need to be done by getting them involved but also can motivate people.
(d) People can be motivated by getting them involved in the tasks that need to be done by the managers.
(e) The managers can motivate people by getting them involved in the tasks that need to be done.

36. (a) I went yesterday to the bank to collect the pass-book.
(b) I went to the bank yesterday to collect the pass-book.
(c) Yesterday to collect the pass-book I went to the bank.
(d) To collect the pass-book yester, I went to the bank.

37. (a) The typist had corrected the errors had they known that the supervisors would have seen the report.
(b) The supervisors reprimanded the typists whom they believed had made careless errors.
(c) The errors in the typed reports were so numerous that they could hardly be overlooked.
(d) The typists would have corrected the errors had they of known that the supervisors would see the report.
(e) Many errors were found in the report which they typed and could not disregarded them.

38. (a) The early age of three or four years, would begin our first recollection the world, for many of us.
(b) Our first recollection of the world, for many of us, would be early age of three or four years.
(c) For many of us, our first, recollection of the world being the early age of only three or four years.
(d) For many of us, our first recollection of the world has been the early age of only three or four years.
(d) For many of us, our first recollection of the world is form the early age of only three or four years.

ANSWERS

1. e	2. c	3. c	4. b	5. b	6. d	7. d	8. d	9. c	10. d
11. d	12. c	13. c	14. c	15. c	16. d	17. b	18. a	19. d	20. c

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21. b	22. e	23. d	24. a	25. c	26. a	27. a	28. c	29. c	30. b
31. a	32. d	33. a	34. c	35. e	36 b	37. c	38. a		

TYPE 2: When different sentences are given.

PRACTICE SET 2

Directions: ***One of the four sentences given in each question is grammatically wrong. That the alternative is your answer.***

1. (a) Our followers are but a handful.
   (b) Neither he nor I was there.
   (c) Many a glorious deeds were done.
   (d) Everyone of the boys loves to ride.
2. (a) Nothing but funny stories delight him.
   (b) I cannot raise this lid.
   (c) This is the book that I want.
   (d) The thief divested the child from all her jewels.
3. (a) Eggs are sold by a dozen.
   (b) The captain with his soldiers was killed.
   (c) Why did you absent yourself from your classes?
   (d) He acquiesced in my proposal.
4. (a) She had finished her work when I met her.
   (b) Do you believe in God?
   (c) He cut his hand with a knife.
   (d) He challenged me for a duel.
5. (a) He feels bad about the defeat.
   (b) All the boy scouts wear half-pants.
   (c) He hopes to secure good marks.
   (d) Gavaskar is the Bradman of India.
6. (a) Always write with ink.
   (b) This tastes coincide with his wife's.
   (c) Aurangzeb was bigoted in the religion.
   (d) There is no harm in doing this work.
7. (a) Copy it word by word.
   (b) She is out of doors.
   (c) She prides herself on her wealth and beauty.
   (d) The dirty old man was repugnant to me.
8. (a) He was appointed to the post.
   (b) Zubair cracks jokes with me.
   (c) I am confident of securing victory.
   (d) He has no house to live.
9. (a) He has wound up his watch.
   (b) Children like rather to eat chocolates instead of sweets.
   (c) He is senior to but less efficient than me.
   (d) His employer often finds fault with him
10. (a) I was taken ill yesterday.
    (b) The teacher beat him black and blue.
    (c) He died on the morning of 15th.
    (d) He resisted from all temptation.
11. (a) He carried little Muneeb and I on his shoulders.
    (b) All that he said had no effect on me.
    (c) Those who did this thing should be punished.
    (d) It was I that gave away the prizes.
12. (a) Bread and butter is wholesome food.
    (b) The committee is divided on this issue.
    (c) It being a wet day, we kept indoors.
    (d) The cattle are grazing in the fields.
13. (a) Neither you nor I am in a sound position.
    (b) Laziness is detrimental for success.
    (c) He begged the favor of my granting him leave.
    (d) Your action is not in conformity with the law.
14. (a) She has an abhorrence of frogs.
    (b) Starch is an antidote of iodine.
    (c) This is the inference from his statement.
    (d) I expostulated with Rizvi about his decision.
15. (a) It is time you went to bed.
    (b) There is no end to troubles.
    (c) We got out of the swimming pool and dried us.
    (d) He gloried in his victory.
16. (a) The dacoits robbed my belongings.
    (b) The first two pages of this book are torn.
    (c) He came to us every third day.
    (d) He atoned for the sin by giving alms to the poor.
17. (a) Hassan is my elder brother.
    (b) He is two years younger to me.
    (c) He is the eldest man of this village.
    (d) Rizwan is five years older than me.
18. (a) On entering the room I found the light quite dim.
    (b) I don't remember to have met you before
    (c) We got into the train at last.
    (d) They fought to the last man.
19. (a) It is the most ideal place.
    (b) The news is too good to be true.
    (c) These flowers smell sweet.
    (d) Your watch is better than mine.
20. (a) I shall inform them this.
    (b) He boarded the train.
    (c) A bunch of keys has been lost.
    (d) Ask him why he wastes his time,
21. (a) I ascribed his rudeness to his fatigue.
    (b) He derives pleasure from reading books.
    (c) I despaired for finding my lost watch.
    (d) Don't trifle with the girl's affections.
22. (a) He has no desire for fame.
    (b) I intend going to Lahore.
    (c) He is too miserly to part with his money.
    (d) He has invited me for dinner.

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23. (a) There are not any books on the table.
(b) His trouser is very dirty.
(c) The roads of Islamabad are wider than those of Lahore.
(d) You walk faster than I.

24. (a) He was hung for murder.
(b) I offered him a chair to sit on.
(c) Let's not intrude on his privacy.
(d) You should comply with the rules.

25. (a) Politics is a dirty game.
(b) Twenty miles is a long distance.
(c) She did nothing but sang.
(d) His father is an S.D.O.

26. (a) He succumbed to his injuries.
(b) The headmaster testified the boy's ability
(c) These plants are indigenous to Swat.
(d) Mr. Rizwan's statement was tantamount to a confession.

27. (a) The odds are against him.
(b) Let me thread the needle.
(c) A nurse is taking care of him.
(d) I don't know if snow is falling.

28. (a) He accompanied me to the park.
(b) Never have I heard of such a thing.
(c) He reached to his destination.
(d) He need not come to me.

29. (a) I prefer to read than to write.
(b) Each student must bring his pen and paper.
(c) Several years have passed since I saw you.
(d) I have purchased a pair of socks.

30. (a) The more I thought of it, the less I liked it.
(b) The teacher was angry with him.
(c) The climate of Islamabad is better than Lahore.
(d) One should take care of one's health.

31. (a) Unless you do not work hard you cannot succeed.
(b) He was compelled to resign the post.
(c) Please pay me by cheque.
(d) I feel giddy.

32. (a) I found out that he was guilty.
(b) Much pains has been taken.
(c) The jury was divided in their opinions.
(d) Neither of the men was tall.

33. (a) He does not know the English alphabet.
(b) We enjoyed during holidays.
(c) Have you ever been there?
(d) Aziz gave me this news.

34. (a) If it had not been for your folly, you could have been a partner in the firm today.
(b) The storm having ceased, the sun came out.
(c) He stipulated for immediate supply of the articles.
(d) Why did you give false witness?

35. (a) Let me put my sign here.
(b) These cattle are mine.
(c) He examined the book closely.
(d) He has no knowledge of and no interest in music.

36. (a) He is employed with a factory.
(b) Skardu is celebrated for its scenery
(c) I am convinced of my error.
(d) His betrayal was fatal to our plans.

37. (a) She is one of the best mothers that have ever lived.
(b) None of these words are now current.
(c) This is one of the best films that has been produced this year.
(d) Abid, as well as Aziz and Ali , likes milk

Directions: ***In each of the following questions, four sentences are given, Choose the one which is grammatically correct.***

38. (a) From which train did you come?
(b) A series of incidents have taken place.
(c) It is five – men committee
(d) This pronunciation is peculiar to Bengalis.

39. (a) They have placed order for books.
(b) He has applied for lectureship.
(c) The river has overflown its bank.
(d) Give me rupees two and a half. .

40. (a) You have no excuse to be late.
(b) Tell me what is his name.
(c) He ordered my dismissal.
(d) The girl has given her examination.

41. (a) He is ill with fever.
(b) He as well as you are guilty.
(c) He insisted me to go there.
(d) I offered my thank to him.

42. (a) I wrote to him yesterday.
(b) This is the road to go.
(c) Let us aim to do good.
(d) Take down his address in your copy.

43. (a) He is wiser than brave.
(b) February has less days than January
(c) He takes no less than two kilos of milk.
(d) It is the most unique piece.

44. (a) The Principal and Secretary are on leave.
(b) A number of students has failed in the examination.
(c) It is I who has committed this crime.
(d) Many a man runs after money.

45. (a) I was asked to stop writing.
(b) She denied to go with me.
(c) My hairs stood on end.
(d) I am reading this novel for four days.

46. (a) I forbid you not to meet him again.
(b) He is seeking for an employment.
(c) Being a wet day, we remained indoors.

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(d) He is more learned but not as responsible as his father.

47. (a) I have not and shall not bear this trouble.
(b) Running down the street, the clock struck ten.
(c) He lost not only his ticket but also his luggage.
(d) I am very obliged to you.

48. (a) These three boys hate each other.
(b) Abid lent Rs. 2,000 to Sajid.
(c) I, you and he belong to the same village.
(d) Anyone of the two students can solve this sum.

49. (a) He is a man whom I know is trustworthy
(b) Until you remain idle you will make no progress.
(c) We talked about the weather.
(d) Half dozen books were burnt.

50. (a) The proceeds of the charity show are for riot victims.
(b) He asked Babar and I to go.
(c) The weather of this place does not suit me.
(d) Either Zafar or his friends has done it.

ANSWERS

1. (c): Many a glorious deed was done.
2. (d): The thief divested the child of all her jewels.
3. (a): Eggs are sold by the dozen.
4. (d): He challenged me to a duel.
5. (b): All the boy scouts wear shorts.
6. (a): Always write in ink.
7. (a): Copy it word for word.
8. (d): He has no house to live in.
9. (b): Children like to eat chocolates rather than sweets.
10. (d): He resisted all temptation.
11. (a): He carried little Meenu and me on his shoulders.
12. (b): The committee are divided on this issue.
13. (b): Laziness is detrimental to success.
14. (b): Starch is an antidote to iodine.
15. (c): We got out of the swimming pool and dried ourselves.
16. (a): The dacoits robbed me of my belongings.
17. (c): He is the oldest man of this village.
18. (b): I don't remember having met you before.
19. (a): It is an ideal place.
20. (a): I shall inform them of this.
21. (c): I despaired of finding my lost watch.
22. (d): He has invited me to dinner.
23. (b): His trousers are very dirty.
24. (a): He was hanged for murder.
25. (c): She did nothing but sing.
26. (b): The headmaster testified to the boy's ability
27. (d): I don't know whether snow is falling.
28. (c): He reached his destination.
29. (a): I prefer reading to writing.
30. (c): The climate of Ranchi is better than that of Patna.
31. (a): Unless you work hard, you cannot succeed.
32. (c): The jury were divided in their opinions.
33. (b): We enjoyed ourselves during holidays.
34. (d): Why did you give false evidence ?
35. (a): Let me put my signature here.
36. (a): He is employed in a factory.
37. (c): This is one of the best films that have been produced this year.
38. (d): By which train did you come?
A series of incidents has taken place.
It is a five-man committee.
39. (d): They have placed orders for books.
He has applied for lectureship.
The river has overflowed its bank.
40.(c): You have no excuse for being late.
Tell me his name.
The girl has taken her examination.
41 (a): You as well as he is guilty.
He insisted on my going there.
I offered my thanks to him.
42. (a): This is the road to go by.
Let us aim at doing good.
Take down his address in your notebook.
43. (c): He is more wise than brave.
February has fewer days than January.
It is a unique piece.
44. (d): The Principal as well as the Secretary is on leave. (or)
The principal and the Secretary are on leave.
A number of students have failed in the examination.
It is I wo has committed this crime.
45. (a): She refused to go with me.
My hair stood on end.
I have been reading this novel for four days.
46. (d): I forbid you to meet him again.
He is seeking an employment.
It being a wet day, we reamaind, indoors.
47. (c): I have not borne and shall not bear this trouble.
As I was running down the street, the clock struck ten.

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I am much obliged to you.

48. (b): These three boys hate one another.
You, he and I belong to the same village.
Either of the two students can solve this sum.

49. (c): He is a man who I know is trustworthy.
As long as you remain idle, you will make no progress.
Half a dozen books were burnt.

50. (a): He asked Rahim and me to go.
The climate of this place does not suit me.
Either Ahad or his friends have done it.

PRACTICE SET 3

Directions: ***Choose the correct sentence out of four sentences given below:***

1. (a) He live in this house for six years.
(b) He has been living in this house since six years.
(c) He is living in this house since six years.
(d) He has been living in this house for six years.
2. (a) The child is crying for three hours.
(b) The child is been crying for three hours.
(c) The child has been crying since three hours.
(d) The child has been crying for three hours.
3. (a) You should help a poor.
(b) You should help the poor.
(c) You should help an poor.
(d) You should helped the poor.
4. (a) Israel attacked on Egypt in 1967.
(b) Israel attacked Egypt in 1967.
(d) Israel attacks Egypt in 1967.
(d) Israel did attacked Egypt in 1967.
5. (a) When you came from college.
(b) When were you come from college.
(c) When did you come from college.
(d) When does you come from college.
6. (a) He was used to drink too much.
(b) He use to drink too much.
(c) He used to drink too much.
(d) He used to drank too much.
7. (a) She was used to get up early.
(b) She use to get up early.
(c) She used to got up early.
(d) She used to get up early.
8. (a) If you put too much water in rice when you cook it, it got sticky.
(b) If you put to much water in rice when you cook it, it gets sticky.
(c) If you put too much water in rice when you cook it, it will get sticky.
(d) If you will put too much water in rice when you cook it, it will get sticky.
9. (a) If I had more time, I would have checked my paper again.
(b) If I had had more time, I would have checked my paper again.
(c) If I have have more time, I would have checked my paper again.
(d) If I have more time, I would have checked my paper again.
10. (a) Have you wrote your mother a letter?
(b) Have you write your mother a letter?
(c) Have you written your mother a letter?
(d) Has you written your mother a letter?
11. (a) I have been taking this medicine for last six year.
(b) I has been taking this medicine for last six year.
(c) I have been taking this medicine since last six year.
(d) I am taking this medicine for last six years.
12. (a) We been friends since we were children.
(b) We were friends since we were children.
(c) We have been friends since we were children.
(d) We were friends for we were children.
13. (a) He play very well, didn't he?
(b) He played very well, doesn't he?
(c) He played very well, will not he?
(d) He played very well, didn't he?
14. (a) This composition is more good than your last one.
(b) This composition is best than your last one.
(c) This composition is good than your last one.
(d) This composition is better than your last one.
15. (a) The fast we finish, the sooner we can leave.
(b) The faster we finish, the soon we can leave.
(c) The faster we finish, the sooner we can leave.
(d) The faster we did finish, the sooner we can leave.
16. (a) The rainy season begins on July.
(b) The rainy season begins at July.
(c) The raining season begins in July.
(d) The rainy season begins in July.
17. (a) I thought that he is coming today.
(b) I thought that he will come today.
(c) I thought that he was coming today.
(d) I thought he is coming today.
18. (a) We shall not receive mail yesterday because it was holiday.

(b) We do not receive mail yesterday because it was a holiday.
(c) We did not receive mail yesterday because it was a holiday.
(d) We did not received mail yesterday because it was holiday.

19. (a) If one does not work hard, one cannot expect to succeed.
(b) If one does not work hard, you cannot expect to succeed.
(c) If one does not work hard, he cannot expect to succeed.
(d) If one do not work hard, one cannot expect to succeed.

20. (a) The smoke that is raising from that oil refinery is black.
(b) The smoke that rising from that oil refinery is black.
(c) The smoke that is rising from that oil refinery is black.
(d) The smoke who is rising from that oil refinery is black.

21. (a) He said that he will get up early in the morning.
(b) He said that he would get up early in the morning.
(c) He asked that he would get up early in the morning.
(d) He says that he would get up early in the morning.

22. (a) Either of the boys has done this.
(b) Either of the boys have done this.
(c) Either of the boy has done this.
(d) Either of the boy did this.

23. (a) I, you and he should do it.
(b) You, he and I should do it.
(c) He, you and I should do it.
(d) He, you and me should do it.

24. (a) I have bought ten dozens eggs for two hundred rupees.
(b) I have bought ten dozen egg for two hundreds rupees.
(c) I have bought ten dozen eggs for two hundred rupees.
(d) I have bought ten dozen eggs at two hundred rupees.

25. (a) In my opinion, too soon to make a decision.
(b) In my opinion, this is too soon to make a decision.
(c) In my opinion, it is too soon to make a decision.
(d) In my opinion, it is too soon too make decision.

26. (a) I shall buy a pen and pencil.
(b) I shall buy pen and pencil.
(c) I shall buy a pen and a pencil.
(d) I shall buy a pen and the pencil.

27. (a) Higher you go, cooler it is.
(b) Higher you go, the cooler it is.
(c) The higher you go, the cooler it is.
(d) The higher you go, cooler it is.

28. (a) We met neither of these eight persons.
(b) We met none of these eight persons.
(c) We have meet none of these eight persons.
(d) We didn't meet none of these eight persons.

29. (a) Which is nearest post office from here?
(b) Which is a nearest post office from here?
(c) Which is the nearest post office from here?
(d) Which is the nearest post office from here?

30. (a) Harder you work, better will be your result.
(b) The harder you work, better will be you result.
(c) The harder you work, the better will be your result.
(d) Harder your work, the better will be you result.

31. (a) The knowledge is better than the gold.
(b) The knowledge is better than gold.
(c) Knowledge is better than gold.
(d) Knowledge is better than the gold.

32. (a) The father as well as his children were killed in the accident.
(b) Father as well as his the children were killed in the accident.
(c) The father as well as his children was killed in the accident.
(d) The father as well as his children were killed in the accident.

33. (a) I do not likes you making fool of others.
(b) I does not like your making fool of others.
(c) I do not like you making fool of the others.
(d) I do not like making your fool of others.

34. (a) Either Rashid or Saeed are married.
(b) Either Rashid or Saeed is married.
(c) Either Rashid nor Saeed is married.
(d) Either Rashid and Saeed are married.

35. (a) If he would have worked harder he would have achieved his objective.
(b) If he had have worked harder he would have achieve his objective.
(c) If he would have worked harder he had achieved his objective.
(d) If he had have worked harder he would have achieved his objective.

36. (a) He speaks always the truth.
(b) He speaks the truth always .
(c) He always speaks the truth.
(d) Always he speak the truth.

37. (a) Every man must do their duty.
(b) Every man must do his duty.

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(c) Every men must do their duty.
(d) Every man must does his duty.

38. (a) Neither Zaheer nor Haider have done their work.
(b) Neither Zaheer nor Haider has done their work.
(c) Neither Zaheer or Haider has done their work.
(d) Nor Zaheer neither Haider have done their work.

39. (a) She is more intelligent than I.
(b) She is most intelligent than me.
(c) She is more intelligent than me.
(d) She is more intelligent then me.

40. (a) The two brothers quarrelled between one another.
(b) The two brothers quarrelled with one another.
(c) The two brothers quarrelled with each other.
(d) The two brothers quarrelled with each another.

ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	d	3.	b	4.	b	5.	c	6.	c	7.	d	8.	c	9.	b	10.	c
11.	a	12.	c	13.	d	14.	d	15.	c	16.	d	17.	c	18.	c	19.	a	20.	c
21.	b	22.	a	23.	b	24.	c	25.	c	26.	c	27.	c	28.	b	29.	c	30.	c
31.	c	32.	c	33.	c	34.	b	35.	b	36.	c	37.	b	38.	b	39.	a	40.	c

PRACTICE SET 4

1. (a) This boy is elder than that boy.
(b) This boy is older than that boy.
(c) This boy is older than that of boy.
(d) This boy is elder to that boy.

2. (a) I am tired with this work.
(b) I am tired on this work.
(c) I am tired by this work.
(d) I am tired in this work.

3. (a) You must apply to the judge for pardon.
(b) You must apply with the judge for pardon.
(c) You must apply upon the judge for pardon.
(d) You must apply of the judge for pardon.

4. (a) The players agreed to abide with the refree's decision.
(b) The players agreed to abide by the refree's decision.
(c) The players agreed to abide in the refree's decision.
(d) The players agreed to abide upon the refree's decision.

5. (a) He became addicted for drugs at an early age.
(b) He became addicted into drugs at quite an early age.
(c) He became addicted to drugs at quite an early age.
(d) He became addicted in drugs at quite an early age.

6. (a) Don't let go, hang on tight.
(b) Don't let go, hang in tight.
(c) Don't let go, hang over tight.
(d) Don't let go, hang at tight.

7. (a) I am astonished to his behaviour.
(b) I am astonished from his behaviour.
(c) I am astonished with his behaviour.
(d) I am astonished on his behaviour.

8. (a) Please write to me as soon as you reach Lahore.
(b) Please write for me as soon as you reach Lahore.
(c) Please write with me as soon as you reach Lahore.
(d) Please write beside me as soon as you reach Lahore.

9. (a) He confided his secret to me.
(b) He confided his secret in me.
(c) He confided his secret with me.
(d) He confided his secret into me..

10. (a) All of us should abide by the laws of our country.
(b) All of us should abide in the laws of our country.
(c) All of us should abide to the laws of our country.
(d) All of us should abide with the laws of our country.

11. (a) He was hale and hearty a fortnight ago.
(b) He was hale and hearty before fortnight.
(c) He was hale or hearty a fortnight ago.
(d) He was hale with hearty a fortnight ago.

12. (a) You cannot blame him of theft.
(b) You cannot blame him for theft.
(c) You cannot blame him about theft.
(d) You cannot blame him with theft.

13. (a) He went to Karachi for seeing his mother.
(b) He went Karachi to see his mother.
(c) He went to Karachi to see his mother.
(d) He went to Karachi to saw his mother.

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14. (a) He has gone to the office for doing his work.
(b) He has went to the office to do his work.
(c) He has gone the office to do his work.
(d) He has gone to the office to do his work.

15. (a) He speaks the truth always.
(b) Always he speaks truth.
(c) He always speaks the truth.
(d) He speaks always the truth.

16. (a) No sooner he left than the storm broke.
(b) No sooner he had left than the storm broke.
(c) No sooner had he left than the storm broke.
(d) No sooner had he left then the storm broke.

17. (a) Tomorrow be Sunday and it will be a holiday.
(b) Tomorrow will be Sunday and it will be a holiday.
(c) Tomorrow shall be Sunday and it will be a holiday.
(d) Tomorrow will be Sunday and it shall be a holiday.

18. (a) You do not understand this point.
(b) You does not understand this point.
(c) You do not understands this point.
(d) You do not understood this point.

19. (a) She does not come here every week.
(b) She do not come here every week.
(c) She does not comes here every week.
(d) She does not came here every week.

20. (a) Does he likes travelling by train
(b) Do he likes travelling by train?
(c) Does he like travelling by train?
(d) Does he liked travelling by train?

21. (a) Does you know the place with coloured light?
(b) Do you know the place with coloured lights?
(c) Do you knows the place with coloured light?
(d) Do you knew the place with coloured light?

22. (a) Will we got off the bus here?
(b) Wil we get off the bus here?
(c) Shall we get off the bus here?
(d) Shall we got off the bus here?

23. (a) The policeman holds up his hand and stops the stream of traffic.
(b) The policeman holds up his hand and stopped the stream of traffic.
(c) The policeman held up his hand and stops the stream of traffic.
(d) The policeman hold up his hand and stops the stream of traffic.

24. (a) They had arrived at the station before we reached.
(b) They has arrived at the station before we reached.
(c) They had arrived at the station before we reach.
(d) They have arrived at the station before we reached.

25. (a) The teacher had entered the room when the bell rang.
(b) The teacher has entered the room when the bell rang.
(c) The teacher had entered the room when the bell rings.
(d) The teacher had enter the room when the bell rang.

26. (a) The train had not left when we reach.
(b) The train has not left when we reached.
(c) The train had not left when we reached.
(d) The train have not left when we reached.

27. (a) Has the boys entered the room when the bell rang?
(b) Had the boys entered the room when the bell rang?
(c) Had the boys enter the room when the bell rang?
(d) Had the boys entered the room when the bell rings?

28. (a) Ahmad had been waiting for the bus since full twenty minutes.
(b) Ahmad had been waiting for the bus for full twenty minutes.
(c) Ahmad have been waiting for the bus for full twenty minutes.
(d) Ahmad had been waiting for the bus since full twenty minutes.

29. (a) They have been living in this tent for many months.
(b) They have been living in this tent since many months.
(c) They has been living in this tent for many months.
(d) They have been living in this tent from many months.

30. (a) Hamid did not go to bed till eleven.
(b) Hamid do not go to bed till eleven.
(c) Hamid did not went to bed till eleven.
(d) Hamid does not went to bed till eleven.

31. (a) Babar had won the battle before rain came.
(b) Babar had won the battle before rain come.
(c) Babar has won the battle before rain came.
(d) Babar have won the battle before rain came.

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32. (a) He has been living in this house for six years.
(b) He has been living in this house since six years.
(c) He has living in this house for six years.
(d) He have been living in this house for six years.

33. (a) If you listen to the question carefully, you will answer them easily.
(b) If you listen to the question carefully, you would answer them easily.
(c) If you listened to the question carefully, you will answer them easily.
(d) If you listens to the question carefully, you will answer them easily.

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	a	4.	b	5.	c	6.	a	7.	c	8.	a	9.	a	10.	a
11.	a	12.	b	13.	c	14.	d	15.	c	16.	c	17.	b	18.	a	19.	a	20.	c
21.	b	22.	c	23.	a	24.	a	25.	a	26.	c	27.	b	28.	b	29.	a	30.	a
31.	a	32.	a	33.	a														

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PART-4	GENERAL ABILITIES	60 Marks
	1. Basic Arithmetic, Algebra & Geometry	
	2. Logical Problem solving & analytical abilities	
	3. Mental Abilities	

PART OUTLINE

I. Mathematics

A. BASIC ARITHMETIC

Chapter 1: Real Numbers, Exponents and Radicals
Chapter 2: Square Root & Cube Root
Chapter 3: Sets & Functions
Chapter 4: Percentage
Chapter 5: Profit & Loss
Chapter 6: Simple Interest & Compound Interest
Chapter 7: Relations & Ages
Chapter 8: Population, Discount, Income Tax, Property Tax, Zakat, Usher, Tank & Clock
Chapter 9: Average (Mean, Mode, Median)
Chapter 10: Time, Distance, Work & Speed
Chapter 11: Ratio & Proportion
Chapter 12: Partnership
Chapter 13: Inheritance
Chapter 14: Sequence & Series
Chapter 15: Matrices & Determinants
Chapter 16: Statistics
Miscellaneous Exercise Arithmetic

B. ALGEBRA

Chapter 17: Equations, Factorization, Formulae
Chapter 18: Polynomials
Chapter 19: Linear Equation, Quadratic Equation, Problem Elimination & Variations

C. GEOMETRY

Chapter 20: Geometry, Lines, Angles & Trigonometry
Chapter 21:Co-Ordinate Geometry, Pythagoras Theorem & Polygons
Chapter 22: Mensuration

II. General Mental Abilities (Logical Problem Solving & Analytical Reasoning)

Chapter 1: Series Completion
Chapter 2: Analogy
Chapter 3: Classification/ Identifying Odd One
Chapter 4: Coding-Decoding
Chapter 5: Blood Relations
Chapter 6: Puzzle Test
Chapter 7: Logical Venn Diagrams
Chapter 8: Alphabet Test/ Alphabetical Series
Chapter 9: Alpha-Numeric Sequence Puzzle
Chapter 10: Number, Ranking & Time Sequence Test
Chapter 11: Logical Sequence of Words
Chapter 12: Verification of Truth of the Statement
Chapter 13: Commonsense Test
Chapter 14: Direction Sense Test

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GENERAL ABILITIES

In this part three types of subjects will be covered in simple but holistic manner. This is aimed at improving candidates' command on Mathematics (Basic Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry), Logical Problem Solving and Analytical Abilities. The salient features of this segment include

a) Coverage of all types of questions based on MPT syllabus/ model paper in a classified, well arranged and graded manner.

b) A whole lot a questions for practice, with solutions that can teach candidates the right approach to deal with similar questions that he may come across in the examination hall.

c) Fully solved examples to explain the essence of each topic.

d) The candidates are advised to peruse the theoretical construct in order to understand the logical reasoning / analytics and delve deeply into the practice exercises along with solved answers so as to equip themselves with logical reasoning to solve practical problems.

e) In mathematical portion, a pragmatic approach has been adopted to aid the candidates' in mastering the concepts of arithmetic, algebra and geometry. In each topic/ unit basic conceptual theory has been elaborated along with required formulae / examples followed by practice exercises (with answers/ solved explanations). Its intensive study and extensive practice will be helpful for the candidates to tackle simple and tricky questions of mathematics. An effort has been made to include questions of matriculation/ intermediate level which are usually asked in the examination.

f) It is pertinent to mention here that relevant material from Dr. R.S. Aggarwal's *A Modern Approach to Verbal & Non-Verbal Reasoning* has also been used and presented in reorganized/ simplified manner.

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I. MATHEMATICS
MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS

1. Basic Mathematical Symbols

Symbol	Symbol Name	Meaning / Definition	Example
=	equals sign	equality	5=2+3 5 is equal to 2+3
≠	not equal sign	inequality	5≠4 5 is not equal to 4
≈	approximately equal	approximation	*sin*(0.01)≈0.01, *x* ≈ *y* means *x* is approximately equal to *y*
>	strict inequality	greater than	5>4 5 is greater than 4
<	strict inequality	less than	4<5 4 is less than 5
≥	inequality	greater than or equal to	5≥4, *x* ≥ *y* means *x* is greater than or equal to *y*
≤	inequality	less than or equal to	4≤5, *x* ≤ *y* means *x* is less than or equal to *y*
( )	parentheses	calculate expression inside first	2 × (3+5) = 16
[ ]	brackets	calculate expression inside first	[(1+2)×(1+5)] = 18
+	plus sign	addition	1 + 1 = 2
−	minus sign	subtraction	2 − 1 = 1
±	plus - minus	both plus and minus operations	3 ± 5 = 8 and -2
a^b	power	exponent	$2^3 = 8$
a^b	caret	exponent	2 ^ 3 = 8
$\sqrt{a}$	square root	$\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} = a$	$\sqrt{9} = \pm 3$
$\sqrt[3]{a}$	cube root	$\sqrt[3]{a} \cdot \sqrt[3]{a} \cdot \sqrt[3]{a} = a$	$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$
%	percent	1% = 1/100	10% × 30 = 3

2. Geometry Symbols

Symbol	Symbol Name	Meaning / Definition	Example
∠	angle	formed by two rays	∠ABC = 30°
∡	measured angle		∡ABC = 30°

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Symbol	Symbol Name	Meaning / Definition	Example
∢	spherical angle		∢AOB = 30°
∟	right angle	= 90°	α = 90°
°	degree	1 turn = 360°	α = 60°
deg	degree	1 turn = 360deg	α = 60deg
$\overleftrightarrow{AB}$	line	infinite line	
AB	line segment	line from point A to point B	
$\overrightarrow{AB}$	ray	line that start from point A	
$\overset{\frown}{AB}$	arc	arc from point A to point B	$\overset{\frown}{AB}$ = 60°
⊥	perpendicular	perpendicular lines (90° angle)	AC ⊥ BC
‖	parallel	parallel lines	AB ‖ CD
Δ	triangle	triangle shape	ΔABC≅ ΔBCD
|x-y|	distance	distance between points x and y	| x-y | = 5
π	pi constant	π = 3.141592654... is the ratio between the circumference and diameter of a circle	$c = \pi \cdot d = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$

3. Algebraic Symbols

Symbol	Symbol Name	Meaning / Definition	Example
x	x variable	unknown value to find	when 2x = 4, then x = 2
~	approximately equal	weak approximation	11 ~ 10
≈	approximately equal	approximation	sin(0.01) ≈ 0.01
∝	proportional to	proportional to	y ∝ x when y = kx, k constant
∞	lemniscuses	infinity symbol	
≪	much less than	much less than	1 ≪ 1000000
≫	much greater than	much greater than	1000000 ≫ 1
( )	parentheses	calculate expression inside first	2 * (3+5) = 16
[ ]	brackets	calculate expression inside first	[(1+2)*(1+5)] = 18
{ }	braces	set	
⌊x⌋	floor brackets	rounds number to lower integer	⌊4.3⌋ = 4
⌈x⌉	ceiling brackets	rounds number to upper integer	⌈4.3⌉ = 5
Δ	delta	change / difference	$\Delta t = t_1 - t_0$
Δ	discriminant	$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$	
∑	sigma	summation - sum of all values in range of series	$\sum x_i = x_1+x_2+...+x_n$

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Symbol	Symbol Name	Meaning / Definition	Example
π	pi constant	π = 3.141592654... is the ratio between the circumference and diameter of a circle	$c = \pi \cdot d = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$

4. Linear Algebra Symbols

Symbol	Symbol Name	Meaning / Definition	Example
·	dot	scalar product	$a \cdot b$
×	cross	vector product	$a \times b$
$A \otimes B$	tensor product	tensor product of A and B	$A \otimes B$
$\langle x, y \rangle$	inner product		
[ ]	brackets	matrix of numbers	
( )	parentheses	matrix of numbers	

5. Probability and Statistics Symbols

Symbol	Symbol Name	Meaning / Definition	Example
$P(A)$	probability function	probability of event A	$P(A) = 0.5$
$P(A \cap B)$	probability of events intersection	probability that of events A and B	$P(A \cap B) = 0.5$
$P(A \cup B)$	probability of events union	probability that of events A or B	$P(A \cup B) = 0.5$
$P(A \mid B)$	conditional probability function	probability of event A given event B occurred	$P(A \mid B) = 0.3$
$E(X)$	expectation value	expected value of random variable X	$E(X) = 10$
x	sample mean	average / arithmetic mean	$x = (2+5+9) / 3 = 5.333$

6. Set Theory Symbols

Symbol	Symbol Name	Meaning / Definition	Example
{ }	set	a collection of elements	A = {3,7,9,14}, B = {9,14,28}
A ∩ B	intersection	objects that belong to set A and set B	A ∩ B = {9,14}
A ∪ B	union	objects that belong to set A or set B	A ∪ B = {3,7,9,14,28}
A ⊆ B	subset	A is a subset of B. set A is included in set B.	{9,14,28} ⊆ {9,14,28}
A ⊂ B	proper subset / strict subset	A is a subset of B, but A is not equal to B.	{9,14} ⊂ {9,14,28}
A ⊄ B	not subset	set A is not a subset of set B	{9,66} ⊄ {9,14,28}
A ⊇ B	superset	A is a superset of B. set A includes set B	{9,14,28} ⊇ {9,14,28}

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Symbol	Symbol Name	Meaning / Definition	Example
$A \supset B$	proper superset / strict superset	A is a superset of B, but B is not equal to A.	$\{9,14,28\} \supset \{9,14\}$
$A \not\supset B$	not superset	set A is not a superset of set B	$\{9,14,28\} \not\supset \{9,66\}$
2^A	power set	all subsets of A	
$\mathcal{P}(A)$	power set	all subsets of A	
$A = B$	equality	both sets have the same members	A={3,9,14}, B={3,9,14}, A=B
A^c	complement	all the objects that do not belong to set A	
$A \setminus B$	relative complement	objects that belong to A and not to B	A={3,9,14}, B={1,2,3}, A-B = {9,14}
$A - B$	relative complement	objects that belong to A and not to B	A={3,9,14}, B={1,2,3}, A-B = {9,14}
Ø	empty set	Ø = { }	C = {Ø}
$\mathbb{U}$	universal set	set of all possible values	
$\mathbb{N}_0$	natural numbers / whole numbers set (with zero)	$\mathbb{N}_0 = \{0,1,2,3,4,...\}$	$0 \in \mathbb{N}_0$
$\mathbb{N}_1$	natural numbers / whole numbers set (without zero)	$\mathbb{N}_1 = \{1,2,3,4,5,...\}$	$6 \in \mathbb{N}_1$
$\mathbb{Z}$	integer numbers set	$\mathbb{Z} = \{...-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,...\}$	$-6 \in \mathbb{Z}$
$\mathbb{Q}$	rational numbers set	$\mathbb{Q} = \{x \mid x=a/b, a,b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$	$2/6 \in \mathbb{Q}$
$\mathbb{R}$	real numbers set	$\mathbb{R} = \{x \mid -\infty < x < \infty\}$	$6.343434 \in \mathbb{R}$

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A. BASIC ARITHMETIC

Chapter 1
REAL NUMBERS, EXPONENTS AND RADICALS

Introduction:

The study of real numbers is very important for every competitive examination. A number of questions are usually framed on the properties of real numbers, simplification of expressions involving numbers and arithmetic operations, finding powers or extracting roots of simple, fractional or decimal numbers through algebraic and geometrical formulae result in the evaluation of simple expressions. Given below are some of the important and basic definitions and concepts which are very useful in solving such questions:

Abstract Number. A number not attached to any particular thing is called an abstract number, e.g., one, four, five, etc.

Concrete Number. A number of particular units such as three shirts, seven pens, etc. is called a concrete number.

Digits. All numbers are written by means of symbols, 0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, are called digits.

Rational Number. A real number expressible in the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and q is not equal to 0, is called a rational number. All positive and negative integers, fractions, finite decimal numbers and infinite recurring decimals are called rational numbers.

Irrational Numbers. Real numbers not expressible in the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and q is not equal to 0, are called irrational number, e.g., $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}$ π, etc.

Perfect Number. A number that is equal to sum of all its divisors except itself, is called a perfect numbers, e.g., 6 = 1 + 2 + 3.

Prime Numbers. A whole number greater than one having only two factors — unity and itself, is called a prime number, e.g., 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, etc.

Even and Odd Numbers. A whole number divisible by 2 or ending in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8 is called an even number and the numbers ending in 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 which are not divisible by 2 are called odd numbers.

Twin primes. Prime which differ by two are called twin primes, e.g., (11, 13) and (17, 19) are examples of twin primes.

Composite Numbers. The numbers other than prime numbers are called composite numbers.

Goldback's Statement. Every even number greater than 4 is the sum of two prime numbers.

Absolute Value of a Real Number. A real number x is said to have an absolute value |x| which is defined as:

$|x| = x$ if $x \geq 0$

and $|x| = -x$ if $x < 0$

thus |x| is always positive and is equal to numerical value of x.

Consecutive Numbers. A series of numbers in which each number is greater by 1 than the number which precedes it is called consecutive number; e.g., 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

These symbols are called numerals.

Natural and whole Numbers:

The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4,... that we use for counting the objects are called the counting numbers or natural numbers. From above it can be observed that the smallest natural number is 1. But which is the largest natural number? We think of a natural number and there is a number larger than it. So, we cannot answer the above questions as largest number does not exists.

Whole Numbers:

The number 0 together with the natural or counting numbers gives us the whole numbers. The set of whole numbers is denoted by the letter W:

$$W = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...\}$$

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BODMAS Rule

BOADMAS is an acronym to help students remember the order of mathematical operations, the correct order through which mathematical problems are solved.

B →	Brackets ( ) or { } or [ ]	$10 \times (4 + 2) = 10 \times 6 = 60$
O →	Orders (Powers, Indices or Roots) $2^{3}, \sqrt{9}$	$5 + 2^2 + \sqrt{4} = 5 + 2^2 + 2 = 5 + 4 + 2 = 11$
D →	Division ÷	$10 + 6 \div 2 = 10 + 3 = 13$
M →	Multiplication ×	$10 - 4 \times 2 = 10 - 8 = 2$
A →	Addition +	$10 \times 4 + 7 = 40 + 7 = 47$
S →	Subtraction –	$10 \div 2 - 3 = 5 - 3 = 2$

PRACTICE EXERCISE

1. The set of integers are represented by:
(a) P (b) Z
(c) Q (d) None of these

2. A number greater than 1 and not a prime number is a:
(a) Composite Number
(b) Complex number
(c) Irrational Number
(d) None of these

3. C= $\{x \mid x \in W, x \leq 4\}$, it is an example of:
(a) descriptive (b) tabular form
(c) set builder (d) none of these

4. The set of whole numbers is denoted by:
(a) P (b) Q
(c) W (d) None of these

5. The smallest 4-digit number using 0, 3, 5, 8 is:
(a) 3508 (b) 3058
(c) 0358 (d) None of these

6. $\{x \mid x \in N, x \leq 10\}$ is the
(a) set builder method
(b) tabular method
(c) descriptive method
(d) non-descriptive method

7. $\left\{x \mid x = \frac{p}{q}, p, q \in Z \text{ and } q \neq 0\right\}$ is set of all
(a) natural numbers
(b) integers
(c) irrational numbers
(d) rational numbers

8. The set of real numbers R is a subset of
(a) the set of natural numbers N
(b) the set of integers Z
(c) the set of complex numbers C
(d) the set of even integers E

9. The set of rational numbers Q is a subset of
(a) the set of natural numbers N
(b) the set of integers Z
(c) the set of complex numbers C
(d) the set of even integers E

10. The smallest number by which 3600 can be divided to make it a perfect square is
(a) 9 (b) 50
(c) 300 (d) 450

11. Under root of 729, 169
(a) 27, 13 (b) 45, 13
(c) 13, 18 (d) None

12. Which of the following fractional numbers is the smallest?
(a) $\frac{2}{11}$ (b) $\frac{3}{11}$
(c) $\frac{2}{13}$ (d) $\frac{4}{15}$

13. Subtract $27\frac{5}{14}$ from $43\frac{1}{21}$
(a) $15\frac{17}{21}$ (b) $15\frac{8}{21}$
(c) $15\frac{16}{21}$ (d) None of these

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14. If a > b and b > c, then:
(a) a = c (b) a > c
(c) c > a (d) a < c

15. If $\frac{4}{5}-\frac{11}{15}=$ ....
(a) $\frac{11}{15}$ (b) $\frac{1}{15}$
(c) $\frac{44}{75}$ (d) $\frac{15}{20}$

16. The value of $(256)^{-\frac{1}{4}}$ is
(a) -4 (b) $-\frac{1}{4}$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) 4

17. The least number which is a perfect square as well as a factor of 936 is
(a) 4 (b) 36
(c) 16 (d) 9

18. If $(11)^2-(6)^2=?\times 5$ then ? = ...
(a) 17 (b) 2
(c) 1 (d) 1

19. The difference of $1\frac{3}{16}$ and its reciprocal is:
(a) $1\frac{1}{8}$ (b) $1\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $\frac{15}{16}$ (d) None of these

20. Which number should replace both the '*'s in $\left(\frac{*}{21}\right)\times\left(\frac{*}{189}\right)=1$?
(a) 21 (b) 63
(c) 3969 (d) 147

21. What is the sum of all prime numbers from 60 to 80?
(a) 361 (b) 341
(c) 351 (d) 349

22. Which one of the following is the largest prime number of three digits?
(a) 997 (b) 999
(c) 991 (d) 993

23. Which of the following has the greatest value?
(a) 0.3 (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $\frac{2}{5}$ (d) $\sqrt{0.3}$

24. $\frac{17}{45}$ is a ________ decimal.
(a) terminating (b) recurring
(c) non-terminating (d) None of these

25. The recurring decimal fraction 0.3333.... upto ∞ represents the real number
(a) 0.3 (b) $\frac{33}{100}$
(c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{100}{33}$

26. If we round off the decimal 4.7451 upto 3 decimal places, we get:
(a) 4.745 (b) 4.774
(c) 4.73 (d) 4.742

27. When we change $\frac{17}{45}$ to the recurring decimal, we get:
(a) 0.377 (b) 1.377
(c) 2.377 (d) 3.377

28. $(-a)^n$ is negative is in is:
(a) prime (b) even
(c) composite (d) odd

29. 0.25, 3.125 and 0.625 are examples of:
(a) Terminating decimal fractions
(b) Non-terminating decimal fractions
(c) Repeating decimal fractions
(d) All decimal fractions

30. The decimals which are non-terminating and non-repeating are called;
(a) Natural numbers (b) Real numbers

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(c) Rational numbers (d) Irrational numbers

31. Which of the following is non-terminating decimal fractions?
(a) 1.5 (b) 2.25
(c) 0.5 (d) 1.285714----

32. The fractions $\frac{3}{7}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{6}{7}$ and $\frac{7}{9}$ when arranged in the increasing order will appear as
(a) $\frac{3}{7}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{7}{9}$ (b) $\frac{3}{7}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{7}{9}$
(c) $\frac{3}{7}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{6}{7}$ (d) $\frac{6}{7}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{3}{7}$

33. Which of the following fractional numbers is the smallest?
(a) $\frac{2}{11}$ (b) $\frac{3}{11}$
(c) $\frac{2}{13}$ (d) $\frac{4}{15}$

34. Which pair adds up to a number greater than 5?
(a) $\frac{13}{5}, \frac{11}{6}$ (b) $\frac{11}{4}, \frac{8}{3}$
(c) $\frac{7}{3}, \frac{11}{5}$ (d) None of these

35. The difference between the largest and the smallest of the fractions $\frac{11}{16}, \frac{6}{11}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ is
(a) $\frac{5}{16}$ (b) $\frac{15}{88}$
(c) $\frac{55}{176}$ (d) $\frac{5}{8}$

36. The arrangement of rational number $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$ in ascending order is:
(a) $\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{12}$
(c) $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{12}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{2}{3}$

37. Which fraction is the largest?
(a) 1/2 (b) 4/5
(c) 5/8 (d) None of these

38. 2244 ÷ 0.88 = ? × 1122
(a) 20.02 (b) 20.2
(c) 19.3 (d) 2.27

39. Subtract $27\frac{5}{14}$ from $43\frac{1}{21}$
(a) $15\frac{17}{21}$ (b) $15\frac{8}{21}$
(c) $15\frac{16}{21}$ (d) None of these

40. $\frac{1}{9}$th of 90.90 = ?
(a) 10.1 (b) 1.01
(c) 11.1 (d) 10.01

41. $\frac{3}{4}$ of 68 is less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of 114 by
(a) 12 (b) 25
(c) 35 (d) 48

42. If $\frac{3}{7} + x = 3\frac{6}{7}$ then $x = ...$
(a) $4\frac{2}{7}$ (b) $5\frac{2}{7}$
(c) $3\frac{4}{7}$ (d) $3\frac{3}{7}$

43 $\frac{1}{4}$ of a number subtracted from $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number gives 12. The number is
(a) 144 (b) 120
(c) 72 (d) 63

44. Three-fourths of one-fifth of a number is 60. The number is
(a) 300 (b) 400

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(c) 450 (d) 1200

45. A red light flashed 3 times per minute and a green light flashes 5 times in two minutes at regular intervals. If both lights start flashing at the same time, how many times do they flash together in each hour?

(a) 30 (b) 24

(c) 20 (d) 60

46. The L.C.M of 12, 20, 24, 32 is:

(a) 240 (b) 480

(c) 360 (d) None of these

47. The product of two numbers is 330. If their H.C.F. is 11 then their LCM is:

(a) 20 (b) 30

(c) 40 (d) None of these

48. The greatest number which exactly divides 1050 and 750 is:

(a) 75 (b) 25

(c) 150 (d) None of these

49. The L.C.M. of two numbers which are prime to each other is their.

(a) sum (b) difference

(c) product (d) quotient

50. $\frac{4}{3}$ of a certain number is 64. Half of that number is

(a) 32 (b) 40

(c) 80 (d) 24

Solutions of Difficult Questions Explained

21. 61+67+71+73+79 = 351.

45. First light blinks after 20s.
Second light blinks after 24s.
They blink together after LCM of 20s and 24s = 120s = 2 min.
Hence, the number of times they blink together in an hour = 30.

50. Product because there is no common factors between the numbers.

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	a	3.	c	4.	c	5.	b	6.	a	7.	a	8.	c	9.	c	10.	a
11.	a	12.	c	13.	d	14.	b	15.	e	16.	a	17.	a	18.	d	19.	c	20.	c
21.	a	22.	d	23.	c	24.	c	25.	a	26.	a	27.	d	28.	b	29.	d	30.	c
31.	c	32.	b	33.	c	34.	a	35.	b	36.	b	37.	d	38.	d	39.	a	40.	b
41.	d	42.	b	43.	a	44.	b	45.	a	46.	b	47.	b	48.	c	49.	e	50.	d

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Chapter 2

SQUARE ROOT & CUBE ROOT

SQUARE ROOT:

If $x^2 = y$, we say that the square root of y is x and we write $\sqrt{y} = x$.

Thus, $\sqrt{4} = 2$, $\sqrt{9} = 3$, $\sqrt{196} = 14$.

CUBE ROOT:

The cube root of a given number x is the number whose cube is x.

We, denote the cube root of x by x.

Thus, $\sqrt[3]{8} = \sqrt[3]{2 \times 2 \times 2} = 2$, $\sqrt[3]{343} = \sqrt[3]{7 \times 7 \times 7} = 7$ etc.

Note: $\sqrt{xy} = \sqrt{x}\,\sqrt{y}$

PRACTICE EXERCISE

1. Between which two consecutive whole numbers is the square root of 43?
   a) 5 and 6 b) 6 and 7
   c) 7 and 8 d) 4 and 5
2. Between which two consecutive whole numbers is the square root of 86?
   a) 9 and 10 b) 8 and 9
   c) 10 and 11 d) 7 and 8
3. Between which two consecutive whole numbers is the square root of 50?
   a) 6 and 7 b) 7 and 9
   c) 7 and 8 d) 8 and 9
4. Between which two consecutive whole numbers is the square root of 197?
   a) 13 and 15 b) 13 and 14
   c) 12 and 13 d) 14 and 15
5. Between which two consecutive whole numbers is the square root of 212?
   a) 14 and 15 b) 15 and 16
   c) 13 and 14 d) 14 and 16
6. The cube root of .000216 is:
   a) .6 b) .06
   c) 77 d) 87
7. What should come in place of both x in the equation $\frac{x}{128} = \frac{216}{x}$
   a) 12 b) 14
   c) 144 d) 196
8. The least perfect square, which is divisible by each of 21, 36 and 66 is:
   a) 213444 c) 214344
   b) 214434 d) 231444
9. 1.5625 = ?
   a) 1.05 b) 1.25
   c) 1.45 d 1.55
10. If 35 + 125 = 17.88, then what will be the value of 80 + 65 ?
    a) 13.41 b) 20.46
    c) 21.66 d) 22.35
11. A group of students decided to collect as many paise from each member of group as is the number of members. If the total collection amounts to Rs. 59.29, the number of the member is the group is:
    a) 57 b) 67
    c) 77 d) 87
12. The square root of (7 + 35) (7 - 35) is
    a) 5 b) 2
    c) 4 d) 35
13. If 5 = 2.236, then the value of $\frac{5}{2} - \frac{10}{5}$ + 125 is equal to:
    a) 5.59 b) 7.826
    c) 8.944 d) 10.062
14. $\left(\frac{625}{11} \times \frac{14}{25} \times \frac{11}{196}\right)$ is equal to
    a) 5 b) 6
    c) 8 d) 11
15. 0.0169 x ? = 1.3
    a) 10 b) 100
    c) 1000 d) None
16. $\left(3 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2$ simples to :
    a) $\frac{3}{4}$ b) $\frac{4}{3}$
    c). $\frac{4}{3}$ d) None
17. How many two-digit numbers satisfy this property.: The last digit (unit's digit) of the square of the two-digit number is 8 ?
    a) 1 b) 2
    c 3 d) None

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18. The square root of 64009 is:
a) 253 b) 347
c) 363 d) 803

19. The cube root of .000216 is:
a) .6 b) .03
c) 55 d) 66

20. What should come in place of both x in the equation $\frac{x}{\sqrt{128}} = \frac{\sqrt{162}}{x}$
a) 12 b) 15
c) 82 d) 100

21. The least perfect square, which is divisible by each of 21, 36 and 66 is:
a) 213444 b) 215342
c) 216343 d) 216345

22. If $3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{125} = 17.88$, then what will be the value of $\sqrt{80} + 6\sqrt{5}$?
a) 10.25 b) 15.28
c) 18.30 d) 22.35

23. If a = 0.1039, then the value of $\sqrt{4a^2 - 4a + 1} + 3a$ is:
a) 0.1140 b) .01240
c) 1.1039 d) 1.1340

24. The square root of $(7 + 3\sqrt{5})(7 - 3\sqrt{5})$ is
a) 3 b) 2
c) 1 d) 0

25. If $\sqrt{5} = 2.236$, then the value of $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{10}{\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{125}$ is equal to:
a) 4.29 b) 7.826
c) 8.724 d) 9.992

26. $\left(\frac{\sqrt{625}}{11} \times \frac{14}{\sqrt{25}} \times \frac{11}{\sqrt{196}}\right)$ is equal to:
a) 5 b) 7
c) 9 d) 11

27. $\sqrt{0.0169 \times x} = 1.3$. Find x.
a) 0.10 b) 100
c) 1000 d) $\frac{1}{1000}$

28. $\left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2$ simplifies to:
a) $\frac{2}{3}$ b) $\frac{3}{4}$ c) $\frac{4}{3}$ d) $\frac{4}{5}$

29. The square root of 0.9 is equal to
(a) 0.03 (b) + 0.3
(c) 0.94 (d) + 0.91

30. $\sqrt{0.4} = ?$
(a) 0.2 (b) 0.02
(c) 0.632 (d) None of these

31. If $\sqrt{4n^2} = 24$ then the value of n is:
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 12 (d) None of these

32. If $4 \times 9 \div \sqrt{144} = ?$ then ? = ...
(a) 3 (b) $2\frac{5}{7}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{1}{3}$

33. Which of the following numbers is the smallest?
(a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\sqrt{5}$
(c) $\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}$ (d) $\frac{1}{5\sqrt{5}}$

34. $\frac{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}$ is equal to
(a) $4+\sqrt{15}$ (b) $4-\sqrt{15}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 1

35. Which of the following is greater than $\frac{1}{4}$
(a) $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{25}$
(c) 0.04 (d) $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$

36. Which of the following has the greatest value?
(a) 0.3 (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $\frac{2}{5}$ (d) $\sqrt{0.3}$

37. Which of the following numbers is the greatest?
(a) $(0.3)^2$
(b) $1 \div 0.3$

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(c) $\frac{1}{8}$ (d) $\sqrt{0.49}$

38. If $\sqrt{\frac{?}{2}} = 6$ then ? = ...

(a) 5184 (b) 72
(c) 2 (d) 12

SOLUTIONS EXPLAINED

6. $(.000216)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{216}{10^6}\right)^{1/3}$

$= \left(\frac{6 \times 6 \times 6}{10^2 \times 10^2 \times 10^2}\right)^{1/3}$

$= \frac{6}{10^2} = \frac{6}{100} = 0.006$

7. Let $\frac{x}{128} = \frac{216}{x}$

Then $x^2 = 128 \times 162$
$= 64 \times 2 \times 18 \times 9$
$= 8^2 \times 6^2 \times 3^2$
$= 8 \times 6 \times 3$
$= 144.$

∴ $x = 144 = 12.$

8. L.C.M. of 21, 36, 66 = 2772.
Now, 2772 = 2 x 2 x 3 x 3 x 7 x 11
To make it a perfect square, it must be multiplied by 7 x 11.
So, required number = $2^2 \times 3^2 \times 7^2 \times 11^2$ = 213444

9.
```
1|1.5625( 1.25
 |1
 |------
22| 56
 | 44
 |------
245| 1225
 | 1225
 |------
 |  X
 |------
```
∴ 1.5625 = 1.25.

10. 35 + 125 = 17.88
⇒ 35 + 25 x 5 = 17.88
⇒ 35 + 55 = 17.88
⇒ 85 = 17.88
⇒ 5 = 2.235
∴ 80 + 65 = 16 x 5 + 65
= 45 + 65= 105 = (10 x 2.235) = 22.35

11. Money collected = (59.29 x 100) paise = 5929 paise.
Number of members = 5929 = 77.

12. (7 + 35)(7 - 35)
$= (7)^2 - (35)^2$
= 49 - 45 = 4 = 2.

13.
$\frac{5}{2} - \frac{10}{5} + 125 = \frac{(5)^2 - 20 + 25 \times 55}{25}$

$= \frac{5 - 20 + 50}{25} = \frac{35}{25} \times \frac{5}{5}$

$= \frac{355}{10} = \frac{7 \times 2.236}{2}$

14.
Given Expression = $\frac{11}{25} \times \frac{14}{50} \times \frac{11}{14} = 5$

15.
Let 0.0169 x x = 1.3.
Then, 0.0169x = $(1.3)^2$ = 1.69

⇒ $x = \frac{1.69}{0.0169} = 100$

16.
$\left(3 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = (3) + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - 2 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{3}$

$= 3 + \frac{1}{3} = 2$

$= 1 + \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{4}{3}$

17.
A number ending in 8 can never be a perfect square.

18.
```
2|64009( 253
 |4
 |---------
45|240
 |225
 |---------
503| 1509
 | 1509
 |---------
 |  X
 |---------
```
Hence, 64009 = 253.

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. c	4. d	5. a	6. b	7. a	8. a	9. b	10. d
13. c	14. b	15. b	16. a	17. b	18. c	19. d	20. a	21. a	22. a
23. a	24. d	25. c	26. b	27. b	28. a	29. b	30. c	31. c	32. c
33. c	34. a	35. d	36. b	37. a	38. c	39. b	40. b		

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Chapter 3

SETS & FUNCTIONS

1. Set of natural numbers is:
(a) {2, 3, 5, 7, 11,....}
(b) {0, 1, 2, 3, ...}
(c) $\{0, \pm1, \pm2, \pm3, ...\}$
(d) {1, 2, 3, ...}

2. Set of integers is:
(a) {2, 3, 5, 7, 11,....}
(b) {0, 1, 2, 3, ...}
(c) $\{0, \pm1, \pm2, \pm3, ...\}$
(d) {1, 2, 3, ...}

3. Set of rational numbers is denoted by:
(a) N (b) R (c) Q (d) Q'

4. ϕ is
(a) singleton set
(b) a set with two points
(c) empty set
(d) a set with three points

5. If $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq A$, then
(a) $A = \phi$ (b) $A = B$
(c) $B = \phi$ (d) $A \cap B = \phi$

6. If A and B are overlapping sets, then
(a) A = B (b) $A \cap B = \phi$
(c) $A \cap B \neq \phi$ (d) $A \cup B = \phi$

7. For a set A and the Universal set U, $A \cup A^c =$
(a) A (b) A^c (c) ϕ (d) U

8. $(A^c \cup B^c)^c =$
(a) $A \cap B$ (b) $A \cup B$
(c) ϕ (d) $A^c \cup B^c$

9. $(A^c \cap B^c)^c =$
(a) $A \cap B$ (b) $A \cup B$
(c) ϕ (d) $A^c \cup B^c$

10. Empty set is a ________ of every non-empty set:
(a) subset (b) power set
(c) proper subset (d) supper set

11. If A and B are two sets then :
(a) $A \cup (B \cup C) = (A \cup B) \cup C$
(b) $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap C$
(c) $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup C$
(d) None of these

12. If A = {2}, B = {3} then $A \cap B$ will be:
(a) { } (b) {2}
(c) [3} (d) {2, 3}

13. Power set of the set {1} is:
(a) {( )} (b) {(1)}
(c) ϕ,{1} (d) {ϕ,(1)}

14. Power set of the set {2, 4, 6} is.
(a) ϕ, {2, {4,} {6}, {2, 4, 6}
(b) ϕ, {2, {4,} {6}
(c) ϕ, {2, 4}, {2, 6}, {4, 6}, {2, 4, 6}
(d) ϕ, {2}, {4}, {6}, {2, 4} {2, 6}, {4, 6} {2, 4, 6}

15. If A set contains 3 elements, then elements of P(A) will be:
(a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 12 (d) 15

16. If A= {1}, B= {1, 2, 3} then $A \cup B$ will be:
(a) {1} (b) {1, 2}
(c) {1, 2} (d) {1, 2, 3}

17. If A= {1}, B= {1, 2, 3} then $A \cap B$ will be:
(a) {1} (b) {1, 2}
(c) {1, 3} (d) {2, 3}

18. Set of whole numbers is:
(a) {2, 3, 5, 7, 11,....}
(b) {0, 1, 2, 3, ...}
(c) $\{0, \pm1, \pm2, \pm3, ...\}$
(d) {1, 2, 3, ...}

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19. The number of subsets of a set having three elements is
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) 10

20. To draw general conclusions from accepted or well-known facts is called.
(a) proposition (b) deduction
(c) induction (d) Knowledge

21. A declarative statement which may be true or false but not both is called
(a) proposition (b) deduction
(c) induction (d) Knowledge

22. A conjunction of two statements p and q is true only if
(a) p is true
(b) both p and q are true
(c) q is true
(d) both p and q are false

23. p: Islamabad is a capital of Pakistan
q: Lahore is a city of Pakistan, the conjunction p and q is
(a) false (b) true
(c) not valid (d) unknown

24. A disjunction of two statements p and q is true if
(a) p is false
(b) both p and q are false
(c) one of p and q is true
(d) q is false

25. An implication or conditional "if q then p" is denoted by
(a) $p \vee q$ (b) $p \wedge q$
(c) $q \rightarrow p$ (d) $p \rightarrow q$

26. In a statement "if p then q" p is
(a) implication (b) hypothesis
(c) conclusion (d) unknown

27. In a statement "if p then q" q is
(a) implication (b) hypothesis
(c) conclusion (d) unknown

28. A function from A to B is called the onto function if its range is
(a) B (b) A
(c) neither A nor B (d) Both A and B

29. The function f = {(x, y)| y = mx + c} is
(a) quadratic function
(b) constant function
(c) cubic function
(d) linear function

30. The function f = {(x, y)| y = ax² + bx + c} is
(a) quadratic function
(b) constant function
(c) cubic function
(d) linear function

31. The graph of a linear function represents
(a) triangle (b) circle
(c) straight line (d) parabola

32. A semi-group is always a
(a) group
(b) commutative group
(c) groupoid
(d) non-abilian group

33. If G = {1, -1, I, -i} is a group under multiplication, then inverse of I is
(a) 1 (b) -1
(c) i (d) None of these

34. If a, b are elements of a group G, then $(ab)^{-1}$ =
(a) $a^{-1}b^{-1}$ (b) $b^{-1}a^{-1}$
(c) $a^{-1}b$ (d) $b^{-1}a$

ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	c	3.	c	4.	c	5.	b	6.	c	7.	d	8.	a
9.	b	10.	a	11.	a	12.	a	13.	d	14.	d	15.	b	16.	d
17.	a	18.	b	19.	c	20.	b	21.	a	22.	b	23.	b	24.	c
25.	d	26.	b	27.	c	28.	a	29.	d	30.	a	31.	c	32.	c
33.	a	34.	b												

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Chapter 4

PERCENTAGE

It is easy to compare fractions with a common denominator. Comparison becomes still easier if the common denominator is 100. A fraction with denominator 100 is called a percentage and denoted by %. Thus,

$$40\ \% = \frac{40}{100} \text{ and } 75\% = \frac{75}{100}$$

To express a percentage as a fraction, drop the percent sign (%) and divide by 100. In case of a decimal fraction, drop the percent sign (%) and move the decimal point two places to the left. In case of a common fraction drop the percent sign (%) and divide the number by 100 and reduce the resulting fraction to simplified lowest terms. Thus,

$40\ \% = \frac{40}{100} = 0.40$ (in decimal fraction)

and $40\ \% = \frac{40}{100} = \frac{2}{5}$ (common fraction)

Again, $75\ \% = 0.75$ or $75\% = \frac{75}{100} = \frac{3}{4}$

Example: Express the following percentages to (i) decimal fraction (ii) common fraction:

(a) 47 % (b) 48.5 %

(c) 6½ % (d) 12« %

Solution: *(a)* 47% = 0.47 (decimal fraction)

$47\ \% = \frac{47}{100}$ (common fraction; cannot be reduced)

(b) $48.5\ \% = 0.485$ and $48.5\ \% = \frac{48.5}{100} = \frac{485}{1000} = \frac{97}{200}$

(c) $6½\ \% = 6.5\ \% = 0.065$ and $6½\ \% = \frac{13}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{13}{200}$

(d) $12½\ \% = 12.5\% = 0.125$ and $12½\ \% = \frac{25}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{25}{200}$

To change a fraction into percent, multiply the fraction by 100. In case of a decimal fraction, move the decimal points two places to the right and put the percent sign (%). In case of a common fraction, multiply the fraction by 100 and put the sign (%).

Example: Change the following fractions to percent:

(a) 0.1782 *(b)* $\frac{17}{25}$ *(c)* $\frac{6\,¼}{8\,½}$

Solution: (a) 0.1782 = 17.82 %

(b) $\frac{17}{25} = \frac{17}{25} \times 100 = 68\ \%$

(c) $\frac{6\,¼}{8\,½} = \frac{25}{4} \div \frac{17}{2} \times 100 = \frac{25}{4} \times \frac{2}{17} \times 100 = \frac{1250}{17}\ \%$

or $73\frac{9}{17}\ \%$ or 73.53 %

Percentage is formed by multiplying a number called the base by a percent, called the rate. Thus, a percentage is

Percentage = rate x base.

Suppose we want to determine 20 % of 120.

Here, base = 120 ; rate = 20 % = 0.20

Thus, 20 % of 120 = 120 x 0.20 = 24.

We have seen that

Since three variables are involved in the above relationship, we can find the third variable if we are given any two. Thus,

(1) We can find the percentage if we are given the rate and the base, i.e. Percentage = base x rate.

(2) We can find the base if we are given the percentage and the rate, i.e., base $= \frac{\text{Percentage}}{\text{rate}}$

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(3) We can find the rate if we are given the percentage and the base, i.e., rate = $\frac{\text{Percentage}}{\text{base}}$

Example: What percent is 3 % of 20?

Solution: Here, rate = 3 % = 0.03

Base = 20

Percentage = 0.03 x 20 = 0.6

Example: What was Yousaf's income last year if he paid an income tax of Rs. 18,350 which is 40% of his income?

Solution: Base = Income (to be determined)

Rate = 40 % = 0.40

Percentage = Rs. 18,350

Base = $\frac{\text{Percentage}}{\text{rate}} = \frac{18350}{0.40}$ = Rs. 45,875

Percent Problems of Increase or Decrease: Problems involving *change* – *increase* or *decrease,* are very common in business applications. In case of an increase, the amount of change is added to the original quantity, i.e.,

Original quantity – Decrease = New quantity

The amount of increase or decrease is usually expressed as a percent of the original quantity.

Example: The price of a car including 6% sales tax is Rs. 1,54,431.40. What was the market price of the car?

Solution: Let Original quantity (market price) = x

Increase (sales tax) = 6%

New quantity = Rs. 1,54,431.40

New quantity = Original quantity + Increase

1,54,431.40 = x + 6% of x

1,54,431.40 = x + 0.06 x

1,54,431.40 = x (1 + 0.06)

1,54,431.40 = 1.06 x

x = $\frac{1,54,431.40}{1.06}$ = 1,45,690

Example: The assets of a businessman increased from Rs. 1,20,000 to Rs. 5,80,000. What was the rate of change?

Solution: Original quantity = Rs. 1,20,000

New quantity = Rs. 5,80,000

Amount of change (increase) = Rs. 5,80,000 – Rs. 1,20,000

= Rs. 4,60,000

Rate of change = $\frac{\text{Amount of Change}}{\text{Original Quantity}}$

= $\frac{\text{Rs. 460000}}{\text{Rs. 120000}}$ x 100 = 383 $^{1}/_{3}$ % or 383.33 %

Example: (a) What number is 20% more than Rs. 9,000?

Solution: Let x = New quantity.

Original quantity = 9000

Increase = 20% of 9,000

Original Quantity + Increase = New Quantity

9,000 + 20% of 9,000 = x

9,000 + 0.20 (9,000) = x

9,000 + 1,800 = x

10,800 = x

So a number 20% more than Rs. 9,000 is Rs. 10,800.

Example: (a) What number is 60% less than 900?

Solution: Let New quantity = x

Original quantity = 200

Decrease = 60% of 900

New quantity = Original quantity - Decrease

x = 900 – 60% of 900

= 900 – 0.60 (900)

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$= 900 - 540 = 360$

Example: After a discount of 25% the sale price of a suitcase is Rs. 846. What was the original price of the suitcase?

Solution: Let Original quantity = x
Decrease = 25% of x
New quantity = Rs. 846
New quantity = Original quantity - Decrease
= x - 25% of x
= x - 0.25 x = 0.75 x

$x = \frac{846}{0.75} = 1,128$

PRACTICE EXERCISE 1

1. When 40% of a number is added to 42, the result is the number itself. The number is
(a) 70 (b) 80
(c) 90 (d) 75

2. At an election a candidate who gets 30% of total votes polled is defeated by 15000 votes. The number of votes polled by the winning candidate is
(a) 11250 (b) 15000
(c) 26250 (d) 37500

3. When 60 is subtracted from 60 percent of a number, the resulting number is 60. The number is
(a) 250 (b) 100
(c) 200 (d) 300

4. if $\frac{1}{8}$ is decreased by 25% we get
(a) 1/6 (b) 1/10
(c) 0.964 (d) 0.09375

5. A number x is 125% of y. To compute y, the number x has to be multiplied by
(a) 0.25 (b) 0.60
(c) 0.75 (d) 0.80

6. If x% of 910 = 81.9, value of x is
(a) 0.9 (b) 9
(c) 90 (d) None of these

7. 37.5% of 648 is the same as:
(a) 3.75% of 64.8 (b) 75% of 1296
(c) 3.75% of 6480 (d) $\frac{3}{32}$ of 162

8. As a percentage $\left(3\frac{13}{14}\right) \times \frac{7}{11}$ can be written as
(a) 2.5% (b) 0.025%
(c) 250% (d) 0.25%

9. If $200 = 16\frac{2}{3}$ % of x then x = ...
(a) 12000 (b) 120
(c) 1200 (d) 2400

10. Akhtar scored 178 marks out of 300 marks in a certain test. What percentage of marks did he score?
(a) 48% (b) 52.41%
(c) 01.41% (d) 59.33%

11. The price of a book increases from Rs. 120 to Rs. 150. What is the percentage increases?
(a) 35% (b) 25%
(c) 115% (d) 25.25.1

12. The number, whose 3% is 60, is
(a) 2000 (b) 3000
(c) 6000 (d) 9000

13. The number, whose 5% is 35, is
(a) 500 (b) 600
(c) 700 (d) 800

14. The number, whose 5% is 10, is
(a) 100 (b) 200
(c) 300 (d) 400

15. The number, whose 7% is 21, is
(a) 500 (b) 400
(c) 300 (d) 200

16. The total distance from school to house is 40km. Jamal covered a distance of 20km. what percentage of the whole distance has he covered?
(a) 314% (b) 219%
(c) 50% (d) 103.57%

17. The total distance for a long walk is 25km. Asim covered a distance of 10km. What

percentage of the whole walk has he completed?
(a) 60% (b) 40%
(c) 70% (d) 50%

18. This road is only 50 km long. We covered a distance of 20 km. what percentage of distance have we covered?
(a) 40% (b) 69%
(c) 48% (d) 53%

19. The number, whose 5% is 55, is
(a) 1100 (b) 2100
(c) 1200 (d) 1300

20. The number, whose 17% is 51, is
(a) 200 (b) 100
(c) 300 (d) 210

21. The number, whose 20% is 100, is
(a) 400 (b) 500
(c) 600 (d) 700

22. A man saves Rs. 500, which is 15% of his annual income. How much does he earn in one year.
(a) 3542.50 (b) 333.33
(c) 3132.30 (d) 3075.75

23. In the exam 45% students failed and 550 students were successful. The total number of students who appeared in the exam were?
(a) 1000 (b) 900
(c) 1500 (d) 800

24. What percent is 250 gram of 1 Kg.
(a) 30% (b) 20%
(c) 25% (d) None of these

25. If the radius of the circle is decreased by 20%, then the area?
(a) Increases by 10% (b) decreases by 20%
(c) decreases by 36% (d) None of these

26. A primary school had an enrollment of 850 pupils in January 1970. In January 1980 the enrollment was 1,120. What was the percentage increase for the enrollment?
(a) 31.76% (b) 33.50%
(c) 30.65% (d) 34.76%

27. The enrollment in a certain secondary school was 450 in 1979. By 1980 the enrollment had increased by 16%, what was the enrollment in 1980?
(a) Rs. 512 (b) Rs. 518
(c) Rs. 522 (d) Rs. 526

28. If 10% is deducted from a bill, Rs. 585 remains to be paid how much is the bill/
(a) Rs. 650 (b) Rs. 675
(c) Rs. 700 (d) Rs. 725

29. In an examination, 65% of the total examinees passed. If the number of failure is 420, the total number of examinees is:
(a) 500 (b) 1200
(c) 1000 (d) None of these

30. Length of a rod is 200cm, its length increased by 25% due to thermal expansion. New length will be?
(a) 200 cm (b) 240 cm
(c) 250 cm (d) 260 cm

31. 65% of a number is 21 less than four fifth of that number. what is the number?
(a) 100 (b) 120
(c) 140 (d) 160

32. 9 is $\frac{1}{3}$% of what number?
(a) 27 (b) 3
(c) 300 (d) 2700

33. If 25 students took an examination and 4 of them failed. What percent of them passed?
(a) 75% (b) 80%
(c) 84% (d) 85%

34. If Sarfraz got 85% of the total marks and obtained 765 marks. Find the total marks for that examination?
(a) 850 (b) 800
(c) 900 (d) 1100

35. What percent of 2/7 is 1/35?
(a) 15% (b) 18%
(c) 10% (d) None

36. 1.14 expressed as a percent of 1.9 is:
(a) 6% (b) 10%
(c) 60% (d) None

37. 270 candidates appeared for an examination, of which 252 passed. The pass percentage is:
(a) 80% (b) 83.5%
(c) 90.3% (d) None of these

38. What percent of 7.2kg is 18gms?
(a) 0.025% (b) 0.25%

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(c) 2.5% (d) None of these

39. 0.01 is what percent of 0.1?
(a) 1/100 (b) 1/10
(c) 10 (d) None of these

40. Half percent, written as a decimal, is
(a) 0.2 (b) 0.02
(c) 0.005 (d) 0.05

Solutions of Difficult Questions Explained:

2. Let the total votes polled = x

The defeated candidate polled $= \frac{30}{100}x$

The victorious candidate polled

$$= x - \frac{30}{100}x = \frac{70}{100}x$$

Now $\frac{70}{100}x - 15000 = \frac{30}{100}x$

or $\frac{70}{100}x - \frac{30}{100}x = 15000$

$\Rightarrow \frac{40}{100}x = 15000$

or

$$x = \frac{15000 \times 100}{40} = 37500$$

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	d	3.	c	4.	c	5.	d	6.	b	7.	c	8.	A
9.	c	10.	d	11.	b	12.	a	13.	c	14.	b	15.	c	16.	C
17.	b	18.	a	19.	a	20.	c	21.	b	22.	b	23.	a	24.	c
25.	c	26.	a	27.	c	28.	a	29.	b	30.	c	31.	c	32.	D
33.	c	34.	c	35.	c	36.	c	37.	d	38.	b	39.	c	40.	c

PRACTICE EXERCISE 2

1. What percentage of 720 is 36?
(a) 5% (b) 10%
(c) 15% (d) None of these

2. A man bought a flat for Rs. 8,20,000. He borrowed 55% of this money from a bank. How much money did he borrow from the bank?
(a) Rs. 4,51,000 (b) Rs. 4,52,000
(c) Rs. 4,53,000 (d) Rs. 4,54,000

3. If 20% of an electricity bill is deducted, then Rs. 100 is still to be paid. How much was the original bill?
(a) 115 (b) 125
(c) 135 (d) None

4. A man saves 24 or 37.5% of his weekly salary, what was his total weekly salary?
(a) 40 (b) 64
(c) 46 (d) 88

5. A fruit seller had some apples. He sells 40% apples and still has 420 apples. Originally he had:
(a) 300 apples (b) 400 apples
(c) 500 apples (d) 700 apples

6. 0.35% of a number is equivalent to multiplying it by the number
(a) 0.00035 (b) 0.0035
(c) 0.035 (d) 0.35

7. In a village there are 4500 persons, 11/18 of them are males and rest are females. If 40% of the females are married, the number of unmarried males is
(a) 2750 (b) 2050
(c) 750 (d) 700

8. If the radius of the circle is decreased by 20% then the area?
(a) Increases by 10% (b) decreases by 20%
(c) decreases by 36% (d) None of these

9. 0.1% of 10 =
(a) 1 (b) 0.1
(c) 0.001 (d) 0.01

10. If $37\frac{1}{2}\%$ of a number is 45, then $87\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the number will be
(a) 105 (b) 102
(c) 96 (d) 92

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11. The price of sugar is decreased by 10%. To restore to its original price, the new price must be increased by

(a) $9\frac{1}{11}\%$ (b) 10%

(c) 11% (d) $11\frac{1}{9}\%$

12. The marks obtained by two candidates A and B in Arithmetic are 6.25 and 5.75 respectively. Marks percentage of A exceeds that of B by

(a) 7.8% (b) 8%

(c) 8.7% (d) 8.8%

13. x % of 15 = 30 + 5% of 300 then x = ...

(a) 300 (b) 3000

(c) 30 (d) 3

14. If 218% of 1674 = x × 1800 then x = ...

(a) 4 (b) 0.5

(c) 6 (d) None of these

15. 63% of 25/7 is x then x = ...

(a) 2.25 (b) 2.40

(c) 2.50 (d) 2.75

16. If 81% of 61 + x% of 61 = 54.9 the value of x is

(a) 6 (b) 9

(c) 11 (d) 12

17. 200 = $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ of ___________

(a) 12000 (b) 120

(c) 1200 (d) 2400

18. If 16% of 40% of a number is 8, the number is

(a) 200 (b) 225

(c) 125 (d) 320

19. If 40% of a number is 360, what will be 15% of that number?

(a) 135 (b) 125

(c) 115 (d) None of these

20. x% of y is y% of

(a) x (b) y/100

(c) x/100 (d) 100x

21. 20% of 30% of 20% of 850 is:

(a) 10.20 (b) 10.30

(c) 10.40 (d) None of these

22. 16% of a number is 216. What is 27% of that number?

(a) 274 (b) 367.20

(c) 364.50 (d) None of these

23. 150% of 15 + 75% of 75 = ?

(a) 75.75 (b) 78.75

(c) 135 (d) None of these

24. Ten per cent of twenty plus twenty per cent of ten equals.

(a) 10 percent of 20 (b) 20 percent of 20

(c) 1 percent of 200 (d) 2 percent of 200

25. Rubina paid Rs. 6000 as zakat at the rate of 2.5%. find the value of her wealth?

(a) 24,000 (b) 240,000

(c) 24,040 (d) 260,000

26. Total number of boys and girls in a school is 150. If the number of boys is x, then girls become x% of the total number of students. The number of boys is:

(a) 50 (b) 60

(c) 70 (d) None of these

27. A student has to secure 15% marks to get through. If he gets 80 marks and fails by 70 marks, find the maximum marks set for the examination.

(a) 900 (b) 1000

(c) 1200 (d) None

28. 5% of (25% of Rs. 1600):

(a) Rs. 5 (b) Rs. 17.50

(c) Rs. 20 (d) None

29. 25% of 4 ÷ 4 % of 25 = ?

(a) 1 (b) 3

(c) 0 (d) 67

30. 12% of 1200 = ?

(a) 124 (b) 120

(c) 140 (d) 144

31. 150% of 15 + 75% of 75 = ?

(a) 75.75 (b) 78.75

(c) 135 (d) None of these

32. If 25% of 250 equals 6.25% of "a" then what is a?

(a) 1000 (b) 2000

(c) 1050 (d) 1096

33. 20% of 30% of 20% of Rs. 820 is

(a) Rs. 19.40 (b) Rs. 9.80

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(c) Rs. 10.20 (d) Rs. 10.80

34. If x % of 15 = 30 + 5% of 300 then x = ...
(a) 300 (b) 3000
(c) 30 (d) 3

35. 27% of 44 + 12% of 22 = ?
(a) 18.6 (b) 13.2
(c) 13.1 (d) 14.52

36. If 81% of 61+x% of 61 = 54.9 the value of x is
(a) 6 (b) 9
(c) 11 (d) 12

37. 20% of 110 + 10% of 220 = ?
(a) 30 (b) 42
(c) 44 (d) 22

38. (4% of 400) (3% of 300) = ?
(a) 16 (b) 144
(c) 12 (d) 48

39. 73% of 1.9 = ?
(a) 1.377 (b) 1.267
(c) 1.387 (d) 1.287

40. The number, whose 5% is 25, is:
(a) 500 (b) 600
(c) 700 (d) None of these

Solutions of Difficult Questions Explained:

7. Total population = 4500

Number of males $=\frac{11}{18}\times 4500=2750$

Number of females $=\frac{7}{18}\times 4500=1750$

Married females $=\frac{40}{100}\times 1750=700$

Hence the number of unmarried males $=2750-700=2050$

11. Let the price of the sugar be Rs. 100
Decreased price = Rs. 90
To restore to the original price the increase should be Rs. 10

$\therefore\ \%\text{increase}=\frac{10}{90}\times 100=\frac{100}{9}=11\frac{1}{9}\%$

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	a	3.	b	4.	b	5.	d	6.	b	7.	b	8.	d
9.	d	10.	a	11.	d	12.	c	13.	a	14.	d	15.	a	16.	b
17.	c	18.	c	19.	a	20.	a	21.	a	22.	d	23.	b	24.	b
25.	b	26.	b	27.	b	28.	c	29.	a	30.	d	31.	b	32.	a
33.	b	34.	a	35.	d	36.	b	37.	c	38.	b	39.	c	40.	a

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Chapter 5

PROFIT & LOSS

Introduction:

When a person deals in the purchase and sale of any item, he either gains or loses some amount generally. The commonly used terms in dealing with questions involving sale and purchase are:

S.P. = Sales Price

C.P. = Cost Price

Profit = S.P. – C.P. (If S.P. is more than C.P)

where S.P. stands for the selling price and C.P. for the cost price.

Loss = C.P. – S.P. (If C.P. is more than S.P.)

Profit and loss percent are always calculated with respect to the **cost price** of the item.

$$\text{Profit or loss\%} = \frac{\text{Profit or loss}}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100$$

Other important formulae are:

$$\text{C.P.} = \frac{100}{100 + \%\text{ Profit}} \times \text{S.P.}$$

$$\text{C.P.} = \frac{100}{100 - \%\text{Loss}} \times \text{S.P.}$$

$$\text{S.P.} = \frac{100 + \%\text{ Profit}}{100} \times \text{C.P.}$$

$$\text{S.P.} = \frac{100 - \%\text{ Loss}}{100} \times \text{C.P.}$$

1. A man buys a computer for Rs. 7,000 and sells it for Rs. 11,500. The percentage profit is nearly .... percent:
(a) 54 (b) 58
(c) 64.3 (d) 70.6

2. The selling price of an article is Rs. 118 and the profit earned is 50%. The cost price of the article is
(a) Rs. 68.70 (b) Rs. 77.00
(c) Rs. 78.66 (d) Rs. 80.00

3. The cost of 10 copies of a book equals the selling price of 8 copies. What is the percentage of gain or loss incurred?
(a) 30% gain (b) 25% loss
(c) 25% gain (d) 30% loss

4. Ali spends Rs.500 to get a good shirt and sells it at Rs.800. Find the percentage of Profit?
(a) 59% (b) 60%
(c) 63% (d) 40%

5. Naveed Ahmed spends Rs. 400 in getting a good table and sells it at Rs. 600. Find the percentage of profit?
(a) 90% (b) 45%
(c) 50% (d) 80%

6. An article is sold for Rs. 25.00 which is a 25% profit of the cost price what is the cost price?
(a) Rs. 20 (b) Rs. 25
(c) Rs. 12 (d) Rs. 15

7. A merchant buys an article for Rs. 27.00 and sells it at a profit of 10% of the selling price. What is the selling price?
(a) Rs. 36 (b) Rs. 56
(c) Rs. 30 (d) Rs. 40

8. If a man bought a book for Rs. 60 and sold it at 20% profit, what will be the total amount of that book?
(a) 70 (b) 72
(c) 36 (d) 132

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9. A man buys 10 articles for Rs. 8 and sells them at the rate of Rs. 1.25 per article. His gain percent is:
(a) 55% (b) 40%
(c) 56.25% (d) None

10. An article is sold for Rs. 25. 00 which is a 25% profit of the cost price what is the cost price?
(a) Rs. 20 (b) Rs. 25
(c) Rs. 12 (d) Rs. 15

11. Ali buys a watch for Rs. 350 and sells it for Rs. 392. Find his percentage of profit.
(a) 9% (b) 12%
(c) 14% (d) None of these

12. Usama purchased a bicycle for Rs. 5200 and spent Rs. 800 on its repairs. He had to sell it for Rs. 5500. Find his profit or loss percent.
(a) $8\frac{1}{3}$ loss (b) $7\frac{1}{2}$ gain
(c) 9% (d) None of these

13. Mr. Ahsan sold his scooter for Rs. 10500 at a gain of 5%. Find the cost price of the scooter.
(a) Rs. 10300 (b) Rs. 10700
(c) Rs. 10000 (d) None of these

14. A man bought apples at the rate of 6 for Rs. 20 and sold them at 4 for Rs. 16. His estimated profit % is.
(a) 23% (b) 18%
(c) 20% (d) None of these

15. A fruitseller buys 10 bananas for Rs. 14 and sells them at 12 for Rs. 15. Find his percentage gain or loss.
(a) $10\frac{5}{7}$% loss (b) $10\frac{5}{9}$% gain
(c) 9% gain (d) None of these

16. If the cost price of 21 watches is equal to the selling price of 18 of them, what will be the gain percent in this transaction?
(a) $6\frac{1}{2}$% (b) 7%
(c) $16\frac{2}{3}$% (d) None of these

17. A shopkeeper sells 20 pencils for the same money as he paid for 25. What is his gain percent?
(a) 20% (b) 25%
(c) 24% (d) None of these

18. Ahmad bought a shirt for Rs. 350 and sold it Rs. 300. How much loss did he get?
(a) 40 (b) 50
(c) 30 (d) None of these

19. Anwar spends Rs. 44,000 to get a car and sells it at Rs. 48,000. Find its percentage of profit?
(a) 12% (b) 9.09%
(c) 14% (d) None of these

20. Majid brought a pair of shoes for Rs. 300 and sold it for Rs. 370. How much did profit Majid get?
(a) Rs. 80 (b) Rs. 70
(c) Rs. 75 (d) None of these

21. Akbar bought a sweater for Rs. 200 and sold it Rs. 250. How much profit did Akbar get?
(a) Rs. 40 (b) Rs. 20
(c) Rs. 80 (d) Rs. 50

22. Saleem bought a pair of shoes for Rs. 300 and sold it Rs. 380. How much profit did he get?
(a) Rs. 80 (b) Rs. 100
(c) Rs. 120 (d) Rs. 200

23. A fruit seller buys oranges at the rate of 12 for Rs. 20. For how much should he sell one orange to gain 20%?
(a) Rs. 1.50 (b) Rs. 2
(c) Rs. 2.50 (d) Rs. 2.75

24. A dealer purchases 22 pencils for Rs. 20 and sells them at the rate of 10 pencils for Rs. 11. His profit percent is
(a) 10% (b) 20%
(c) 21% (d) 22%

25. A man bought 400 dozen pencils at Rs. 8.00 a dozen. He sold half of them at Rs. 10.50 a dozen and the rest at Rs. 7.50 a dozen. Find his profit.
(a) Rs. 375 (b) Rs. 400
(c) Rs. 450 (d) Rs. 425

26. If the price of a bicycle is increased by 15% to Rs. 950.00, what was the original price?
(a) 875.00 (b) 815.00
(c) 826.00 (d) 915.00

27. A dealer marks his goods 20 percent above his cost price. If he gives a discount of 10

percent on his marked price, the profit he earns on his goods:
(a) 7.5% (b) 8%
(c) 10% (d) 12%

28. Hassan bought his home for Rs. 3,00,000 and sold it for Rs. 6,00,000. What was the percent of increase?
(a) 50 % (b) 200 %
(c) 100 % (d) 150 %

29. A dishonest shopkeeper uses false balance and cheats a customer by giving 20% less quantity of food. His profit is.
(a) 80% (b) 75%
(c) 25% (d) 20%

30. Farid sold a book for Rs. 48 at 4% loss. What was its purchase price?
(a) Rs. 20 (b) Rs. 30
(c) Rs. 40 (d) Rs. 50

31. Mr. Khan sold a car for Rs. 80,000 which he brought for Rs. 90,000. What is his % loss?
(a) 12.31% (b) 55.51%
(c) 11.11% (d) None of these

32. Faisal bought 25 kg of wheat at the rate of Rs. 4.00 per kg and 35 kg at the rate of Rs. 4.50 per kg. He mixed the two and sold the mixture at the rate of Rs. 4.25 per kg. His gain/loss in this transaction is
(a) Rs. 2.50 loss (b) Rs. 2.50 gain
(c) Rs. 5.00 (d) Rs. 5.00 gain
(e) None of these

33. Hamza buys a camera for Rs. 1800 and sells it at 10% loss. Find its selling price.
(a) Rs. 1620 (b) Rs. 1730
(c) Rs. 1650 (d) None of these

34. Akbar sold his old gun Rs.900, which he was bought for Rs.2500. What is his % loss?
(a) 64% (b) 2%
(c) 94% (d) 15%

35. Muhammad Aslam bought a TV Rs. 8000 and sold it Rs. 7000. How much loss did he get?
(a) Rs. 1000 (b) Rs. 2000
(c) Rs. 3000 (d) Rs. 4000

36. Rashid bought a shirt for Rs. 350 and sold it Rs. 300. How much loss did he get?
(a) Rs. 40 (b) Rs. 50
(c) Rs. 20 (d) Rs. 80

37. A bookseller sold a book for Rs. 40.00 to make a profit of 15% percent. In order to earn a profit of 20%, he should have sold it for
(a) 41.74 (b) 43.75
(c) 42.25 (d) 40.60

38. By selling a ceiling fan for Rs. 475, a dealer loses 5%. To get a gain of 5%, he should sell the fan for
(a) Rs. 575.00 (b) Rs. 525.00
(c) Rs. 522.50 (d) Rs. 498.75

39. A dealer sold a VCR for Rs. 10800 at a loss of 20%. At what price should he have sold it to gain 12.5%?
(a) Rs. 15450 (b) Rs. 15580
(c) Rs. 15625 (d) Rs. 15187.50

40. A man sells a car to his friend at a loss of 2.5% who again sells it for Rs. 40950 making a profit of 5%. The initial value of the car was
(a) Rs. 40500 (b) Rs. 40000
(c) Rs. 39880 (d) Rs. 39760

41. A trader sells two scooters, one at 15% gain and other at 15% loss. Selling price of both the scooters is the same as Rs. 19550. His loss or gain is
(a) 2.25% gain (b) zero
(c) 3.0% gain (d) 2.25% loss

42. By selling a fan for Rs. 475, a person loses 5%. To get a gain of 5%, he should sell the fan for:
(a) Rs. 500 (b) Rs. 525
(c) Rs. 535 (d) Rs. 575

43. A trader sells two scooters, one at 15% gain and other at 15% loss. Selling price of both the scooters is the same as Rs. 19550. His loss or gain is
(a) 2.25% gain (b) zero
(c) 3.0% gain (d) 2.25% loss

44. An article is sold for Rs. 45 for a loss of 10%. It is sold at Rs. 65, the gain percent is
(a) 10 (b) 15
(c) 20 (d) 30

45. By selling a watch for Rs. 560, a shopkeeper incurs a loss of 20%. Find the cost price of the watch for the shopkeeper.
(a) 600 (b) 610
(c) 700 (d) None of these

46. Ali sold a table Rs. 800 which he was bought for Rs. 1000. What is his % loss?
(a) 20% (b) 60%

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(c) 14% (d) 17%

47. A man sold two watches for Rs. 3750 each; on one he gained 5% and on the other he lost 5%. What was his total gain or loss as a percentage?

(a) $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}\%$

(c) $\frac{1}{4}\%$ (d) None of these

48. A shopkeeper sold two bicycles for Rs. 1500 each. On one he gains 25% and on the other he loses 20%. His gain or loss percent in the whole transaction is:

(a) $2\frac{18}{41}\%$ loss (b) $2\frac{18}{41}\%$ gain

(c) 2% loss (d) None of these

49. A bookseller sold a book for Rs. 40.00 to make a profit of 15% percent. In order to earn a profit of 20%, he should have sold it for.

(a) 41.74 (b) 43.75

(c) 42.25 (d) 40.60

50. A man sells two houses for Rs. 2 lakh each. On one he gained 20% and on the other he lost 20%. His total profit or loss % in the transaction will be.

(a) 4% profit (b) 5% loss

(c) $6\frac{2}{3}\%$ profit (d) 4% loss

Solutions of Difficult Questions Explained:

29. Let the actual weight of goods = x kg

He actually gives 20% less i.e., $\frac{80}{100}\times x$ kg

His profit is $x-\frac{4}{5}x=\frac{1}{5}x$

His profit percent $=\frac{x}{5}\times\frac{5}{4x}\times100$

= 25 %

38. S.P. = Rs. 475, Loss = 5%

$\therefore\ C.P.=\frac{100}{100-5}\times475=Rs.500$

In second case, gain = 5%

$\therefore\ S.P.=\frac{100+5}{100}\times500=525$

39. S. P = Rs. 10800, loss = 20%

$C.P=\frac{100}{100-20}\times10800=Rs.13500$

In the second case, gain = 12.5%

$\therefore\ S.P=\frac{100+12.5}{100}\times13500$

$=Rs.\ 15187.50$

41. In the first case, gain = 15%

SP. = Rs. 19550

Therefore $C.P.=\frac{100}{100+15}\times19550$

$=Rs.\ 17000$

Similarly, in the second case

$C.P=\frac{100}{100-15}\times19550=Rs.23000$

Total C.P. for two scooters = Rs. 40000

S.P. of both scooters = 2 × 19550

= Rs. 39100

Loss = 40000 – 39100 = Rs. 900

$\%Loss=\frac{900}{40000}=2.25\%$

47. Here, x = 5

$\therefore$ Over all loss% $=\left(\frac{x}{10}\right)^2\%=\left(\frac{5}{10}\right)^2\%=\frac{1}{4}\%$

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	c	3.	c	4.	b	5.	c	6.	a	7.	c	8.	b
9.	c	10.	a	11.	b	12.	a	13.	c	14.	c	15.	d	16.	c
17.	b	18.	b	19.	b	20.	b	21.	d	22.	a	23.	b	24.	c
25.	b	26.	c	27.	b	28.	c	29.	d	30.	d	31.	c	32.	a
33.	a	34.	a	35.	a	36.	b	37.	a	38.	b	39.	d	40.	b
41.	d	42.	b	43.	d	44.	d	45.	c	46.	a	47.	c	48.	A
49.	a	50.	d												

Chapter 6

SIMPLE INTEREST & COMPOUND INTEREST

Introduction:
When a person A borrows some money from another person B, then A has to pay certain amount to B for the use of this money. This amount paid by A is called Interest. The total amount of money borrowed by A from B is called the principal. The money paid back to B, which comprises of the principal and the interest is called the Amount.

Principal. The amount of money (or sum) borrowed or given on loan is called the Principal and denoted by P.

Rate of Interest. It is the amount of money paid for the use of money borrowed and is denoted by r%. It may be payable monthly, quarterly, half yearly or annually.

Amount. It is the sum of interest and the principal.

Time. The duration of the loan is called the time period and is generally denoted by T in years.

Simple Interest. If the interest is paid on the principal as it falls due, it is called simple interest and is denoted by S.I.

$$S.I. = \frac{P \times r \times T}{100}$$

Where P is the Principal, r is the rate of interest percent and T is time in years.

Amount $A = P + \frac{P \times r \times T}{100}$ or

$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r \times T}{100}\right)$$

Compound Interest. If the interest earned after a specific period say a month, quarter, half year or one year is added to the principal for calculating the interest for the next period and so on, then the interest thus calculated is called **compound interest** and is denoted by C.I.

The amount A due after n years, when a principal P is given on compound interest at the rate of r% is given by

$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$$

And the compound interest C.I. is

$$C.I. = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n - P$$

1. Find the simple interest on Rs. 500 borrowed for 4 years at 11% per annum.
   (a) 230 (b) 225
   (c) 220 (d) 210

2. Simple interest on Rs. 400 in 3 years at a rate of 5% per anum is:
   (a) Rs. 70 (b) Rs. 80
   (c) Rs. 60 (d) Rs. 30

3. Calculate the simple interest on Rs. 5,640 invested for 7 months at 6% per annum.
   (a) 197.40 (b) 198.50

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